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THE WAR.

A Great Battle in Progress Near Paris on Saturday.

French Peasants Attacking the Prussian Supply Trains.

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Earl Russell on Contraband of War.

FIGHTING NEAR PARIS.

Another Great Battle in Progress on Saturday—Peasants Operating in Rear of the Prussians.

Beauvais, Sept. 24, via Tours, Sept 25.—A great battle raged all day yesterday between Pontoise and Isle Adam.

CUTTING OFF PRUSSIAN SUPPLIES.

It is reported that the peasants are cutting off convoys of supplies in the rear of the Prussians.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Beauvais, Sept. 24.—An extensive engagement was fought all day yesterday, between Pointoise and Lisleadam. Considerable numbers of fugitives arrived in this department. The inhabitants of Oise are rapidly arming, and an encounter is announced between some peasants and a Prussian convoy

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

Prussian Tales of Fighting in the City Discredited—The National Guard Interested in Preserving Order—Communication by Balloons—Discipline Enforced and Vigilance Observed—Guarding Against Surprise.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

London, Sept. 25.—The Reuter telegram which gave a report of the cannonading in the streets of Paris is discredited here, as are also the stories about the pillaging of the residences of persons absent from the French capital.

There is too large a force of the National Guard in Paris, interested in the preservation of order, for the socialists to venture to resort to arms.

It is quite natural that the Prussians should invent such stories as these, to operate on the mind of the rest of France, in order to induce submission. R.

A MINISTERIAL NOTE ON THE SUBJECT.

Tours, Sept. 25.—Ministers Gambetta and Ferry have addressed the following note from Paris to M. Cremieux, Minister of Justice:

"Paris is prepared to make a heroic resistance. All parties have united to sustain with energy the Government of Defense. Should you hear through Prussian dispatches that troubles have broken out in Paris, deny it. We have enormous forces of the National and Mobile Guards and troops of the line, with munitions and provisions enough to hold out all Winter. Let France make a heroic effort!"

THE PRUSSIAN STORIES REPEATED.

London, Sept. 25.—The Prussians report that from a height overlooking Paris, they have observed that fighting was going on in the streets with cannon and musketry. Advices received by way of Chartres attempt to discredit the report, but a later dispatch from Brussels, dated Saturday evening, asserts that there have been constant combats since Friday, in Paris, between the "Reds" and the troops under Gen. Trochu. No further particulars are given.

COMMUNICATION BY BALLOON.

Tours, Sept. 25.—They have commenced sending mails from Paris by balloon. The *Constitutionnel* publishes a note received by this means which confesses that the city is completely surrounded, and says communication with the outside world can only be had by balloons, one of which will be sent out every week.

EXPERIENCE OF AN AERONAUT.

A person who left Paris in a balloon descended safely at Evreux, and has arrived in this city. The Prussians discovered him, and fired at him with muskets and cannon. Some of the shots came so near that they caused his car to vibrate. A package of letters from the Government at Paris to the Ministers stationed here was brought by this bold voyager, who says he will attempt to return to Paris as he left it, and that others will leave the city in the same way.

APPREHENDED SURPRISE.

Great vigilance is maintained in the defense of Paris, and rigid discipline is enforced among the troops garrisoning the walls. At several points strong electric lights are used to guard against a surprise, which is evidently contemplated by the Prussians, as they are making a large number of scaling ladders. Near Fort Montretout there was a large house behind which the Prussians commenced to build a redoubt. The Breton Mobiles made a night sortie, and after a hand-to-hand fight with the Prussians, tore down the house. Several of the enemy were killed. Other buildings, likely to give shelter to the Germans, have been battered down by cannon.

GERMAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

The commanders of the German forces investing Paris have stationed their head-quarters as follows: The King at Meaux, Prince Albrecht at Brunoy, the Crown Prince of Prussia at Fontainebleau, the Crown Prince of Saxony at Bezours, Gen. von Falkenstein at Choisy-le-Roi.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

Brussels, Sept. 25.—Improvements have been made in the fortifications of Paris under the direction of the American Gen. Ripley. There was a weak space between Forts St. Denis and Mont Valerien, which Gen. Ripley has protected by an elaborate system of mines, torpedoes, &c.

Reign of the Rabble—Murders and Robberies in Open Day—The People Reveling.

[The following appeared in the Sunday edition of the Times:]

London, Sept. 24.—A Paris letter of the 20th, received to-day, says that sheds, to serve as temporary barracks, were in course of erection on the Boulevards for the troops, but are still incomplete. The French officer of the guard remarked bitterly: "This is how they do things in France; instead of working night and day, we are never prepared but are always too late, until the Prussians surprise us."

The districts of Belleville, La Chappelle, and La Villette present a most uninviting appearance. Throughout the boulevards of those names every rough I passed carried a fusee, a strange sight in Paris, where within a few weeks weapons of any kind were forbidden, except by special permit of M. Pietri. Even sword-canes and knuckle-dusters were carried stealthily by respectable wayfarers for protection against thieves and garroters in those purlieus, where at the present moment we sleep with Chassepots and sit by the side of bayonets. Every ruffian can obtain a weapon for the trouble of asking for it. This state of affairs creates deep apprehensions throughout the city.

MURDERS AND ROBBERIES.

The State Prison birds and marauders are already beginning to show their teeth. Three days ago a member of the Garde Mobile, while drinking in a wine-shop, exposed a fifty franc note, and was followed and robbed and murdered in broad daylight. Within the *encieute*, yesterday, two non-commissioned officers were stabbed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon by two miscreants. In the outskirts burglaries are committed with impunity. The days are shortening and the nights growing chilly. Provisions are gradually increasing in price. Crime will soon stalk with giant strides. The people are reveling, full of enjoyment in their own majesty, and take every opportunity for exhibiting their might. The antipathy to imperialism on one hand, and the dread of the Prussians on the other, cause much uneasiness to well-disposed citizens.

TERROR OF THE MOB.

A few days ago two ladies on the balcony of a house in the Rue Lafayette were admiring the passing Mobile heroes, when suddenly the mob discovered a plate of the "Eagle Insurance Company" on the top of the balcony, which bears the impression of the Imperial bird. Instantly cries were raised of "*à bas l'aigle!*" Groans, hisses, and menaces followed; the ignorant rabble evidently believed the plate to be the Imperial insignia. To the terror of the ladies an attack was made on the house, but the damage was confined to the breaking of the rails and wrenching off of the plate with points of bayonets.

THE RECENT ENGAGEMENTS.

Yesterday Gen. Ducrot, with three divisions, attacked the Prussians in the woods of Vervieres, Clamart and Meudon. Part of the French force, especially the cuirassiers, pushed forward too quickly, and were surprised by the Prussians, who inflicted severe loss. Confusion was the result. One battalion of the Garde Mobile were thrown into tremor and fired into their own Sixteenth Regiment of the line, posted as skirmishers, and a general retreat commenced. The Prussians established artillery on the heights and opened fire. The French regiments, composed chiefly of reserves and recruits, retired, and became *sauve qui peut* until protected by the guns of Fort Montrouge. The troops under the command of D. Sugnes and Caussade behaved discreditably; those under Ducrot behaved well under fire. The Seventh Battalion of the Garde Mobile behaved splendidly. Plateau Meudon is now occupied by the Prussians.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Failure of the Mission of Jules Favre—A War of Extermination the Alternative—Russia Approves of the Terms Dictated by Prussia—M. Thiers' Mission.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

London, Sept. 25.—The failure of the peace negotiations, owing to France's declining the conditions demanded or offered by Prussia, has led to the revival of the project for a European Congress by the Continental correspondents of the London journals.

This idea is sheer nonsense. Prussia will permit no intervention in the settlement of the conditions of peace.

If the negotiations really have failed, the only alternative left is a war of extermination. R.

Berlin, Sept 25.—A conference was held between Count von Bismarck and M. Jules Favre on Monday and Tuesday. It was devoted wholly to an attempt to arrange a truce pending the meeting of the Constituent Assembly. Count Bismarck exacted the surrender of Strasbourg, Toul and Verdun, in order that the communications of the German forces might be secure from danger during the truce.

FAILURE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The French Minister declined these reasonable conditions. No demand was made for the surrender of the fortress of Mont Valerien, near Paris.

London, Sept. 25.—The journals published at Tours concur in acknowledging that M. Favre's mission to the Prussian head-quarters has proved abortive, and declare that the French people prefer extinction to humiliation. Strasbourg, Toul and Verdun the Germans already consider theirs, and demand that they shall remain so.

But M. Favre and his colleagues in the Provisional Government are a unit in the rejection of such demands.

EFFECT ON THE STOCK MARKET.

Frankfort, Sept. 25.—The news from Tours of the failure of peace negotiations has a depressing influence on business here. American Securities are heavy and declining. Five-twenties are quoted at 94@94½.

EFFECT AMONG THE PEOPLE.

Tours, Sept. 25.—Advices from departments shows that the proclamation announcing the breaking off of negotiations and the postponement of the meeting of the Constituent Assembly is well received, and the people on all sides cry for arms.

PRUSSIA NOT THE FINAL ARBITER.

Should any terms be reached they must have the sanction of a European Congress, which would meet at Brussels.

NO PEACE ON THE TERMS OFFERED.

La France says peace is impossible on the terms proposed by Prussia, without ruin and shame. Nothing is left us now but to make a dogged resistance.

MONT VALERIEN.

Dispatches from Berlin repudiate the intention on the part of Germany of permanently retaining the fort of Mont Valerien as a menace to Paris.

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* denies that the Neutral Powers encourage the obstinacy of France, and declares that Russia approves the terms dictated by Prussia.

MISSION OF M. THIERS.

M. Thiers, after a protracted interview with Baron von Beust, left Vienna for St. Petersburg, on Saturday.

Bismarck Refused to Treat Except for an Armistice—German Ideas of French Resistance—Sacrifices Since Sedan Unnecessary.

Calais, Sept. 23.—A special correspondent of the *Herald* has just arrived here from the King's head-quarters. You have, doubtless, heard of the fact that Bismarck, in behalf of the King of Prussia, refused to treat with Favre except regarding an armistice. Favre urged proposals for peace, and insisted he represented the Government of France; but Bismarck's hard logic completely upset him. "What Power recognized you as the Government of France?" asked Bismarck. "What seal of office do you use? Do you not call yourselves only a Committee of Defense? Does not Gen. Trochu refuse to recognize you as anything else? Prussia can treat with you for an armistice or the capitulation of Paris, as can we treat with Bazaine for the surrender of Metz. Favre was forced to relinquish the first position asked. The armistice terms demanded the occupation of Strasbourg, Toul and Verdan. Favre left, refusing these terms.

A GERMAN PAPER ON THE SUBJECT.

Berlin, Sept. 25.—A special leader in the *Norddentsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Bismarck's organ, says: Every sacrifice we have made in this war, after the capitulation of Sedan, is useless, and only increases the indignation of Germany and her just demands. This ought to be considered by the Provisional Government for the sake of France. We are unable to know whether the Imperial Government made peace after Sedan, but we do know Germany's previous conditions of peace were different from what they are now in sight of Paris, and will be different from those before the gates when we are inside the capital. The responsibility attaches to those men who, having overthrown the existing Government, avowed their purpose of carrying on the war.

THE IMPERIAL DYNASTY.

Gen. Wimpffen Administers the Coup de Grace—The Army Sacrificed to Napoleon's Personal Safety—Wealth or Poverty of the Family—Real Estate Speculations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

London, Sept. 25.—Gen. Wimpffen's statement, published in the *Indépendance Belge*, is considered as having given the *coup de grace* to the Napoleonic dynasty.

He makes it perfectly clear that the Emperor did not court death at the head of his troops, as he asserted, and that he sacrified the last chances of escape for the army to his personal safety.

IMPERIAL SPECULATION IN REAL ESTATE.

The stories actively circulated of the Imperial poverty and unselfishness are indorsed by the London *Times*. They are all humbug, however. There is a certain American, until recently employed about the court, who could, if he would, reveal startling secrets about the large operations in which the Empress, through his aid, engaged with Baron Haussmann, Ex-Prefect of the Seine, and in which all three made large sums, in connection with the expropriation of property and buildings during the era of improvement in Paris. Personally the Ex-Emperor may be poor, but the Empress and the Prince Imperial are splendidly provided for. R.

EUGENIE IGNORED BY VICTORIA.

London, Sept. 25.—It is reported that the Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial have removed from Hastings to Chiselhurst, where a house has been hired for them. Queen Victoria wholly ignores the illustrious exiles.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

A Letter from Earl Russell—Arms and Coal Not Contraband—Armed Men and Armed Ships Manned Alone Should be Stopped—The Privileges of Neutrals.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

London, Sept. 25.—Earl Russell has addressed a letter to the Social Science Congress, which was read yesterday.

He maintains the doctrine of contraband of war laid down by Washington, that troops, armed and organized, and ships armed and manned, ought not to be permitted to leave neutral ports.

Beyond these limits Earl Russell would not go. Arms and coal he does not consider contraband of war. R.

OTHER POINTS.

London, Sept. 24.—Earl Russell, in a letter declining the chair of an international law and social science gathering, states that America, and afterward England, abandoned the doctrine that armed ships-of-war and enlisted troops should be prohibited from leaving neutral States, but the result caused complaints, which the conflicts of nations rendered perfectly possible. The obligations of neutrals should be diminished rather than increased.

"During the present struggle," said the Earl, "arms have been sent to one of the belligerents, and coals have been sent to the other. We should go no further than to stop armed troops and ships, armed and manned, from leaving the country."

The letter, in short, urges that the doctrine of President Washington should be made the law of nations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Captures by the Prussians at Toul—The French Government to Remain at Tours to the Last—A Levy En Masse—No Sympathy for France in England.

Berlin, Sept. 25.—An official dispatch dated Ecouers, Saturday, says that by the capitulation of Toul there fell into our hands 109 officers, 2,240 men, 120 horses, an eagle, 197 guns, including 48 rifled cannon, 3,000 rifles, 3,000 sabres, and 500 cuirasses. Large supplies of ammunition, bombs, and other war material were also surrendered.

DEFENSIVE MEASURES OF THE FRENCH.

Tours, Sept. 25.—The Government of National Defense will remain at Tours to the last.

They intend to issue a decree for a levy *en masse*. Throughout Britany the voluntary uprising is general. In Tours all men have commenced drilling.

The Radical Council at Lyons has been permitted to use the red flag, until new national colors are adopted by the National Government.

AID FROM ITALY AND SPAIN FOR FRANCE.

Large bodies of Italian volunteers are collecting at Marseilles.

Madrid, Sept. 25.—Senor Oreuse left today for Tours. After conference with the French authorities, he will return to Spain to organize a battalion of Spanish volunteers to aid France.

NO FRENCH SYMPATHY IN ENGLAND.

London, Sept. 25.—A meeting was held here last night to express sympathy for France, but it proved a failure. Few people attended, and no orators of note were present.

THE FRENCH STEAM-SHIP LINE.

The French Transatlantic Steam-ship Company has now established its head-quarters at St. Nazaire, but it will dispatch its steamers from Havre to New-York via Cowes.

The Proclamation of the Provisional Government.

Tours, Sept. 24—P. M.—The following news is official:

Proclamation to France:

Before the siege of Paris, Jules Favre desired to see Count von Bismarck, to know the intentions of the enemy. The following is the declaration of the enemy:

Prussia wishes to continue the war in order to reduce France to a second-rate Power. Prussia demands Alsace and Lorraine as far as Metz, by right of conquest. Prussia, before consenting to an armistice, demands the rendition of Strasbourg, Toul and Mont Valerien. Paris is exasperated, and will rather bury herself beneath her ruins. To such insolent pretensions we can respond but by resistance to the last extremity. France accepts the struggle, and counts upon her children.

(Signed,)

Cremieux,
Glais-Bizoin,
Fourichon.

THE ELECTIONS SUSPENDED.

The Government has issued decrees that all the municipal elections, as well as those for the Constituent Assembly, be suspended and adjourned, and all municipal elections which have been effected annulled. The Prefects will maintain the municipalities, or, in their inability to serve, appoint others.

Schleswig-Holstein Again—The Treaty of Prague.

Kiel, Sept. 24.—The Municipal Council at Hadereleben has voted an address to the King of Prussia to remove the ban which weighs on the north of Schleswig by virtue of the fifth paragraph of the Treaty of Prague. The Council at Kiel has resolved to present an address to the King, expressing a hope that the success of the German arms will lead to the abrogation of the Treaty of Prague, which stipulates the cession of a portion of Schleswig to Denmark, adding that the Schleswig-Holsteiners never wished to separate the destinies of their Northern brethren.

CITY WAR NEWS.

France-Irish Demonstration at Williamsbridge.

Pursuant to notice, the Patriotic Aid Society of Williamsbridge, under the presidency of Mr. A. Wanner, had a grand demonstration and picnic at Bellevue Park, near the station, for the relief of the wounded soldiers and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the cause of France against Germany. By 3 o'clock P. M. there were several thousand persons on the ground, probably one-third or one-fourth of whom were French, principally from New-York. On their arrival, a cannon, which was taken from the British by Gen. Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe, in 1812, thundered a welcome. About 5,000 tickets were sold, the entire proceeds of which are to be forwarded to France by the Finance Committee. The speakers' stand and the entrance to the grounds were decorated with French, Irish and American flags. The meeting was called to order by Mr. McBride, a prominent citizen of Williamsbridge, who stated that Mr. A. Wanner would preside, and Messrs. Savage, Mullally, Wanner and Gaudens would address the assemblage on the occasion.

Mr. John Savage made a speech in which he referred to the instances in which France had offered an asylum for the Irish, saying that at one time no less than 450,000 Irish had entered the service of France, and that 150,000 Irishmen had died in battle defending France, and when famine prevailed in Ireland some years ago, the French came to the rescue of dear old Ireland, the old alley of France. Mr. Savage concluded by offering the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the citizens assembled at the Franco-Irish and American demonstration, held at Williamsbridge, Westchester County, N. Y., Sunday, Sept. 25, 1870, That we hail the establishment of the French Republic with feelings of Democratic Republican fraternity, and sincerely pray that the God of Freedom may vouchsafe unanimity of purpose to the people of France, harmony in the councils of her representative men, and wisdom in the administration of her affairs in this terrible crisis, so that the Republic born in the throes of national agony may be perpetuated to enjoy the blessings of liberty and peace.

Resolved, That the heroic devotion of the soldiers who rose to preserve the integrity of their native France against overwhelming numbers of invaders is worthy of the grand annals of that military nation; and that their unparalleled persistence in defense of their hearths and homes under the most adverse circumstances, must command the respect, admiration and sympathy of every free people.

Resolved, That while commemorating the sacrifices of the soldiers who fell or are fighting for France, we most sincerely and deeply sympathize with the wounded, and with the widows and orphans of the French Republic; in testimony whereof, be it further

Resolved, That the pecuniary results of this Franco-Irish and American demonstration be placed in the hands of the Consul-General of France at New-York, to be transmitted by him to the proper authorities in France for the relief of said wounded soldiers, widows and orphans; and that a copy of these resolutions accompany said donation.

The resolutions were enthusiastically indorsed by the assemblage.

A French gentleman named Gaudens followed with a brief but very animated speech in French, in which he explained to the French citizens present the purport of Mr. Savage's remarks and resolutions, together with some of his own ideas on the present state of affairs in France. At the close of his remarks the band struck up the "Marseillaise," and the French united in a grand chorus, with great effect.

Mr. Mullally next addressed the meeting, and related many interesting facts connected with the past history of France and Ireland, which made a deep impression upon those present, and elicited the wildest enthusiasm.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

Another False Trail Struck.

Arrest of the Self-Accused Murderer—A Singular Chain of Circumstances—What the Prisoner Has to Say For Himself.

The mystery attending the murder of Mr. Benjamin Nathan on the 29th of July, in Twenty-third-street, which brutal crime created so profound an impression in this City, appears to get deeper and deeper as the weeks roll by. The efforts of the Police, headed by their indefatigable Superintendent, Mr. Jourdan, have as yet reached no definite result, except, indeed, to throw the head of the Department on a sick-bed, in consequence of his mental and physical powers having been overtaxed in his earnest efforts to hunt down the vile assassin who so cruelly and wantonly murdered a reputable citizen. As the readers of the Times have been often told, the detectives, under the superintendence of Capt. Kelso, have never remitted their exertions to discover a clue to the murderer who so cleanly stepped into obscurity a few moments after he had committed the crime that has not yet ceased to agitate the community. In these efforts the detectives have naturally been led away by false lights and rumors, and were compelled to retrace their steps and begin over again. The latest instance of this will-o'-the-wisp chase after the supposed murderer has just occurred, and the Police find themselves in possession of a young man accused of the murder, though they have already arrived at the conclusion that it is a false scent, and a new stumbling block to the truth all are so anxious to discover.

Detective Philip Farley, of the New-York Police, arrested a young man, on Friday last, along the route of the Schuylkill Canal, on a charge of being the murderer of Mr. Nathan, or at least an accomplice in the dreadful crime, he having made such statements as gave a coloring to the suspicions entertained against the accused. The detective arrived in this City early yesterday morning, with his prisoner, but had already satisfied himself that no result would be reached in the case, as the man in his custody was evidently an innocent man.

News of the arrest having arrived by telegraph, a reporter of the Times visited Police Head-quarters early yesterday forenoon, in order to obtain the details of the arrest for publication, when he, with other representatives of the Press, found great difficulty in obtaining any information from the Police officials. The elaborately-dressed detective who happened to be in the charge of the office suddenly put on his mental armor at the advent of his visitors, and was so persistent in his assertions that he knew nothing of the rumored arrest, or the movements of Officer Farley, that the impression was received that he, in reality, knew a great deal, and was acting under instructions to pretend ignorance. As this was so in keeping with the average detective idea, our reporter became convinced that there had been some developments made in the Nathan case, so proceeded to make further investigations. A visit was paid to Inspector Dilks, at his office, in another part of the building, when he, too, proved to be, apparently, almost as ignorant as the detective, though his smile was so full of intelligence that the inference was drawn that he, in reality, knew a great deal more than he would admit. Both the inspector and detective insisted that they knew nothing of Farley's movements, nor did they know that he had arrived, though subsequent developments proved exactly the contrary, as at that very moment the alleged murderer was under lock and key on the other side of the corridor.

In this strait our reporter was compelled to intrude upon the privacy of the Police Superintendent, who was at home and quite unwell. With his characteristic candor when no necessity existed for reticence, Mr. Jourdan frankly informed his visitor that he knew very little about the case, except that there had seemed to be good ground to go upon when the detective left on his errand, but he had already received a telegram from the officer that the case had fallen through, and that "he had an elephant on his hands." Orders were afterward issued by the Superintendent that all of the facts should be given in order that the public might not be misled by distorted facts or surmises.

It appears that the prisoner's name is Frank T. Kipling, aged twenty-five, and a native of this City. He is a small sized, spare built man, and apparently of an intensely nervous temperament. He was, when visited in his cell, dressed in a rough brown flannel shirt with collar or neck tie, a gray pair of pantaloons with narrow black stripe, and a black vest and faded coat. His shoes were quite rusty with wear and exposure to the weather, and his beardless features were much tanned by the sun. His eye was clear and bold, and during the conversation he frequently laughed in the most convincing way at the absurdity of his arrest on so serious a charge. Frank has not been of settled habits for the past two or three years, in consequence of an unfortunate marriage, and though he usually resided with his parents, at Roselle, N. J., he frequently wandered away in search of excitement or change of scene. A few weeks ago, a canal-boat captain named Benjamin Hoffman, placed himself in communication with Detective Farley, and informed him that a man had appeared along the line of the Schuykill Canal, a week or two after the Nathan murder, who had acted in a strange and restless manner, and had made such statements as led his hearers to believe that he had either been concerned in the murder, or knew something about the assassin. He had taken rooms at the Schuylkill Hotel, at Schuylkill Haven, Penn., and while apparently in possession of considerable money, he failed to account for himself, was unable to sleep in bed, and roused the curiosity of the hotel people by his queer habits and speeches. He was continually talking about the Nathan murder, and from time to time intimated that he knew a great deal more than others. Such was the substance of Hoffman's information, and as it tallied with many similar stories that had exhausted the patience of the detectives, Mr. Jourdan, the Superintendent, put it down as a hoax, and he now proves to be right in his conjecture. The matter was to be sifted, however, and Hoffman was requested to obtain further information. It so happened, however, that other parties beside Hoffman had taken an interest in the case, and were busily engaged in working for the reward offered by the Nathan family.

Mr. John Eppting, the proprietor of the hotel, John B. Marty, the village constable, and one Jim Levelle, a bar-room lounger, who had been crippled while at work on a railroad, all joined in the chase. The object of their suspicion was Frank Kipling, who had betrayed an intimate knowledge of the details of the murder of Mr. Nathan, and, according to their statements, he confessed to them that he not only knew the murderer and the famous "dog," but that he actually stood a few feet off when the crime was committed. Kipling also said that he was afraid the Police were after him, and "that if a certain person in New-York did not do the handsome thing by him he would go in and blow on the whole thing." They also alleged that his valise, which had been secretly searched, was found to contain some damp and roughly-washed clothing, which had apparently been stained with blood.

Kipling then entered employment on a canal-boat bound for New-York, and the three volunteer detectives patched up a plan to have him arrested at Brunswick on the way down, Marty, having previously visited Judge Cardoza in this City and ascertained that the reward offered would be promptly paid if the information volunteered had any definite result. As soon as Capt. Hoffman found he had been overreached by his friends at once telegraphed to Detective Farley, requesting his presence at Schuylkill Haven, and the officer started on last Thursday morning. When he arrived he found that the four men whose names have been given had joined hands and met him without reserve. They persisted in asserting that Kipling had in so many words admitted his participation in the murder, and that his strange conduct had deepened their conviction that he was, indeed, the man so long and unsuccessfully looked for. So straightforward and complete was the story as presented by these men, that the detective readily decided that he would arrest the suspected man. The party then proceeded by rail as far as Limerick, Penn., a little hamlet on the line of the canal, in order to intercept the canal barge in which young Kipling had started for New-York. So little progress had been made by the boat, however, that the detective was compelled to trudge back eight miles on the towpath before he encountered the object of his search, who was quietly driving the mules used to tow the barge.

"Hullo, Frank," exclaimed the detective, as the latter came up, "don't you know me?"

"No, I don't," replied the driver of the mules, as he was about to pass on with his team.

"Well, I know you," quietly remarked Farley, "and I want you to come with me. I'm an officer."

Kipling surrendered himself with an unmistakable air of astonishment in his face, though he failed to inquire the cause of his sudden arrest. The detective and his companion then escorted their prisoner to Schuylkill Haven where the residents soon learned that a celebrated New-York murderer had been arrested and that a large reward had been earned by the fortunate informants. When Mr. Farley arrived at the office of the Philadelphia Chief of Police he found that his errand was already known, for a mob of fully 500 excited persons followed him and his prisoner from the depot to the Police office, necessitating the presence of a squad of local Police to keep the people back. The prisoner was then brought on to this City by a late train.

Kipling learned in Philadelphia for the first time that he was accused of murdering Mr. Nathan, and though he seemed startled, was evidently amused as he denied the charge. His story and explanation is simply as follows: In consequence of some domestic troubles he became unsettled in life, and left his father's house in Roselle, N. J., on the 18th of August last, in order to escape a threatened arrest for abandoning his wife, with whom he had lived unhappily. On arriving at Schuylkill Haven he found the Nathan murder a common topic of conversation, and finding that the people in the hotel knew scarcely any of the details of the tragedy, he proceeded to give them a narrative, so minute in description and dramatic in form, that he re-enacted the comedy that led to so much trouble for lawyer Dunphy, under similar circumstances, a few weeks ago. He emphatically denies having made any confession or partial admission relative to his knowledge of the murderer, or the manner of the crime, and pronounces all such statements as pure fabrications on the part of those who only seek to obtain the rewards by his sacrifice. He remarked that he had told Eppting and the others that he had been a bar-keeper in a Broadway saloon and knew Washington Nathan merely for fun; and inquiry at the saloon developed the fact that he had never been so employed. He informed our reporter that he had visited New-York on the 12th of August, and stopped over night at the National Hotel in Cortlandt-street, where he registered himself under his real name. An examination of the hotel books resulted in the discovery that no such person as Kipling was registered on the day mentioned, or either of the days before and after it, thus showing that he is fond of telling falsehoods, without any apparent object or end in view. Prisoner also stated that the valise had been found saturated by the rain, in explanation of the suspicious appearance of the contents, and he appears quite hopeful that he will be able to substantiate the truth of all his statements. Kipling also professes to be able, at the proper time, to prove that he was residing in New-Jersey on the day and night of the murder, also that he has always borne a good and honest reputation. He is a son of Mr. Richard Kipling, a dealer in precious stones, at No. 14 Maiden-lane, who is in partnership with an elder brother of the prisoner. The family is well known as a very respectable one, and that fact alone is so much in favor of the accused that it is scarcely possible that he can be in any way connected with so terrible a tragedy, and his manner while conversing is that of a man more inclined to laugh than consider his position in a serious light.

Detective Farley found Kipling in possession of a railroad ticket for New-York, which had been sent him by his parents, and he made a very lame explanation of his motive in choosing the canal route for his return home, merely remarking that he took fancy to go that way, and work his passage. This is, really, the most suspicious circumstance against the man, though the detective attaches very little importance, as he found several letters on the person of his prisoner, written by Frank's parents, in which they speak of remittances, and urge upon him in the most affectionate way to return home and give up his willful wanderings, which they attribute to the domestic trouble already alluded to. Such are the developments in this singular arrest. The persistency with which Mr. Eppting and Constable Martz insisted that Kipling had confessed his guilt is considered remarkable, for their circumstantial statements are in direct issue with that made by the prisoner since his arrest. It is evident that Kipling is either partially deranged, or has been amusing himself at the expense of these people by his long yarns and singular statements, though it is doubtful whether he went as far as his accusers allege.

An examination into the facts as they appear, or are developed under investigation, will decide very speedily whether the Nathan case has at length reached an end or not. Under the present aspect of affairs it will appear that the end is as far off as ever.

A Desperate Burglar Arrested—Almost Another Nathan Case.

About 4½ o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Fredrick Wohlgemuth, who was sleeping in the back parlor of his residence, No. 89 Clinton-place, was suddenly awakened by a noise in his apartment, and discovered the presence of an unknown man, who was busily engaged in ransacking the articles in the room. The occupant courageously leaped out of bed and attempted to seize the burglar, who knocked Mr. Wohlgemuth down and cut his face, at the same time attempting to escape through the street door. The victim quickly recovered from the assault, and on reaching the door gave an alarm, which was heard by Officer Cotton, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who was near by. As the officer saw a man running away he followed in pursuit, despite the fact that the fugitive deliberately turned round twice and fired two pistol-shots at him, neither taking effect, however. The chase continued for some minutes through University-place to Washington Parade-ground, where Officer Cotton was joined by Patrolman Bradley, and they succeeded in securing the fellow after he had taken refuge behind a large tree. When searched the prisoner was found in possession of a revolver of the brass-knuckle pattern. He was in his stocking feet. No stolen property was found on his person, nor had there been anything stolen, so far as is known at present. His shoes were subsequently discovered in the hallway of Mr. Wohlgemuth's residence. When the prisoner was arraigned before Justice Shandley, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, he gave his name as William Miller, and denied all knowledge of either the complainant or the burglary. The evidence, however, was conclusive, as the complainant positively identified him as his assailant, while the fact of his being without shoes and having fired a pistol at the policeman, made out a complete case against him. Miller is a good looking man, aged twenty-five, a native of the United States, and has dark side-whiskers, being neatly and rather fashionably dressed. The supposition is that he gained access to the premises through the street-door, which he opened by turning the key with a pair of nippers. As soon as Mr. Wohlgemuth had made the necessary affidavit, supplemented by those of the officers making the arrest, the Magistrate remanded the prisoner for trial at the General Sessions, and refused bail for him.

Warm Weather Again.

For the last few days we have had a touch of Summer lingering in the lap of September. Yesterday it was exceedingly sultry. The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade at the hours mentioned, at William P. Byrne's Mineral Water Spa, No. 169 Broadway: 6 A. M., 64°; 8 A. M., 71°; 10 A. M., 77°; noon, 85½°; 2 P. M., 84°; 4 P. M., 82°; 6 P. M., 80°; 8 P. M., 78°; 10 P. M., 77°; 12 P. M., 74°.

The Central Park meteorological report for the last week sets forth the following facts and figures:

BAROMETER.	Inches.
Mean	30.184
Maximum at 9 A. M., Sept. 21	30.442
Minimum at 5 A. M., Sept. 18	29.920
Range	.522
THERMOMETER.	Degrees.
Mean	68.6
Maximum at 4 P. M., Sept. 24	85.
Minimum at 7 A. M., Sept. 22	53.
Range	32.

REMARKS.

Sept. 18—Rain from 0h. 0m. A. M., to 2¼ A. M. Amount of water, .04 inch.

Total amount of water for the week .... .04 inch.

Distance traveled by the wind during the week .... 1,183 miles.

Personal.

We learn from the *Hearth and Home* of this week that Mr. David W. Judd, for some years on the editorial staff of the *Commercial Advertiser*, is soon to join his brother, Mr. Orange Judd, in the conduct of the *Hearth and Home*, taking active editorial charge of the paper. Mr. Judd is an accomplished scholar and graceful writer, and his newspaper experience is of that practical character which will render him a most valuable and popular acquisition to his brother's enterprise.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, SEPT. 26—4 A. M.

NEWS FROM WITHIN PARIS.

A Demand for Peace—Jules Favre Preparing a Report of His Mission—A Decree Substituting a Provisional Commission for the Council of State—Algeria.

Tours, Sept. 25.—A ministerial note in the *Moniteur* confirms yesterday's paoclamation of the Government at Tours, and making Europe the judge, says: "We wanted to stop this barbarous conflict, which decimates the people for the benefit of a few ambitious men. We would accept equitable conditions, but will yield neither an inch of territory nor a stone of our fortresses."

M. Jules Favre is engaged in drawing up a report in detail of his mission to the Prussian head-quarters.

Copies of the *Journal Officiel* of the 20th, 21st and 22d have just reached Tours from St. Evreux, where they arrived by balloon. From them the following items are gathered:

A decree appoints the members of the Provisional Commission which replaces the Council of State.

The state of siege has been raised in Algeria.

A fire commenced in Fort Vincennes, but it was almost immediately extinguished.

The bridge of Billancourt was blown up on the 20th.

It was rumored that the Prussian Dragoons occupied the Château Meudon.

Gen. Trochu, on the 21st, made a reconnoisance of the defenses of Fort St. Denis, which he found in a remarkably strong condition.

The besiegers occupied Bougiva, Ruel and Nanterre on the morning of the 21st, but they have not yet appeared at Courbevoie, Suresne or St. Cloud. On the north and east the enemy does not keep at a distance. His vandettes show themselves on the road from Chattelon to Chevreuse, and are sometimes shelled.

In front of Fort Vauves there had been a light engagement with the enemy's tiralleurs.

The commanders of Forts of Bicêtre and Ivry signalled that the enemy had appeared again at Villejuif, L'Hay, and Echevilly, seeming to direct their forces toward the road of Sceux.

At Fort Nogent the hostile forces have been signalled at the Pont de Boie, across the Marne. At Fort Roumainville the enemy is seen within 6,000 metres of the works, and they have thrown up earthworks near Lacourneuve. None of the enemies scouts have appeared at St. Cloud.

ROME AND THE ITALIANS.

France Officially Abandons the September Convention—The Plebiscitum to be Taken on the 2d of October—Rome Ruled by a Local Junta—Congratulations from American Italians.

London, Sept. 25.—The Pope has been officially notified that France abandons the September Convention. Gen. La Marmora has taken the chief command of the Italian Army at Rome. There is no doubt that the Plebiscitum will be taken on the 2d of October. Until then it is settled that a local Junta shall rule at Rome.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 25.—The Italians residing in this city last night held a mass-meeting in favor of the unity of Italy. J. A. Siguedgo presided. The following dispatch was sent to King Victor Emmanuel: "The Italians of Memphis, in mass-meeting, congratulate your Majesty on liberating Rome and Italian unity, amid cheers for the King, Italy and the Eternal City."

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Vomito in Spain on the Increase—The Antwerp and New-York Line of Steamers.

Madrid, Sept. 25.—The ravages of the vomito at Barcelona are increasing, and the panic among the inhabitants is frightful. Yesterday, out of thirty-five cases there were twenty-four deaths. All the Government offices have been removed from the place.

Brussels, Sept. 25.—Bids for Antwerp and New-York line of steamers will be received until Oct. 15.

The father-in-law of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, told an audience at Manchester that he felt sure that his son was safe.

THE WEST.

The Cincinnati Industrial Exhibition—A Brilliant Auroral Display—The Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Controversy.

Cincinnati, Sept. 25.—Preparations at the Industrial Exhibition still continue, and though the place has been open to visitors during the past three days, there have been more preparation days than days of exhibition. The work in the power hall has been very heavy and the process necessarily slow. The machinery will probably be running by Wednesday. Preparations for the reception of the Southern merchants, next Thursday, will be of an extensive character. There will be forty from Atlanta alone. The President of the Chamber of Commerce will deliver the reception address.....There was a very brilliant display of the aurora borealis here last evening. At 10 o'clock broad bands of red light streamed up from the north and west like the light from a distant fire, and many persons at first thought it came from burning buildings. Soon tongues of white light shot up from points more to the northward, reaching to the zenith, and finally spreading into broad sheets that lit up the whole northern heavens.

.....The Committee appointed recently to investigate the Newport and Cincinnati bridge matter met yesterday. Milnor Roberts, the engineer of the bridge, was present, and a number of prominent steam-boat men, besides the attorneys for the Bridge Company. It is claimed by persons in the river interest that the bridge at high water renders navigation through the draw at night dangerous, while at low water it is obstructed altogether. The representatives of the Bridge Company claim that the long span is over the main channel, in accordance with the provisions of law, and that there was no alternative to the erection of the draw on the Newport side. After an interchange of views, the Committee adjourned, to meet next Friday, in order to allow further surveys, &c.

Brutal Murders—A Boy Killed by Two Young Ruffians—A Woman Shot by Her Husband.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25.—Michael Welsh and James Donnelly, each aged sixteen years, while intoxicated, yesterday, killed Samuel Simes, also sixteen years old. Welsh and Donnelly are under arrest. Simes was sitting quietly on a door-step when attacked.

Springfield, Sept. 25.—Mrs. Mary J. S. Botham, keeper of a house of ill-fame in this city, was mortally shot by her husband, this forenoon. George Botham, the husband, is under arrest, and feigns insanity.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans—Base-Ball.

New-Orleans, Sept. 25.—The yellow fever deaths for twenty-four hours to 6 P. M. yesterday, were eleven—natives of Italy, five; Germany, two; Wales, two; France, one; Switzerland, one....The Lone Star Base-ball Club defeated the Southern Base-ball Club, this afternoon, by a score of 23 to 6.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE STORY OF A WORKING MAN'S LIFE. By FRANCIS MASON, D. D. New-York: OAKLEY, MASON & CO.

This book, prefaced with an introduction by Dr. W. R. WILLIAMS, is the extremely interesting autobiography of one of the most distinguished of our modern missionaries. The story of his active and laborious life is told in a very simple and attractive manner; and it does not want for variety, since it carries the reader from old York, in England, to all the chief quarters of the globe.

Dr. FRANCIS MASON, born in 1799, was, and is the son of a respectable town-missionary, who very well sustained the proverbial character of "the gentle craft"—that of St. Crispin—and the young man was at first of the same trade himself, and of an aspiring disposition, which led him to disrespect the *ultra crepidam* aphorism which the ancient Romans were so fond of. He came to America in his nineteenth year, eager to see, to work and to learn; traveled through our chief cities and towns, North-west and South, taking the shrewdest notice everywhere, and finally made his home at Canton, in Massachusetts, where he married, and educated himself for the ministry; and whence he proceeded, in 1830, with his wife, to the Burman ground of Tenasserim, on the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal—a region under English Government. That part of the life-history which takes us to the missionary station, or stations, of the Karen country, as it is called, is a very interesting one to all ethnologists and philological inquirers. The doctor finds the Burmese a people very distinct from the Hindoos, and very much resembling the Red men of North America. On this subject he says:

"On landing in Burmah, we found ourselves in the midst of an entirely new family. The black men and the white men had been left behind, and we were among red men passing into yellow, bearing a very considerable resemblance, particularly in color, to the American Indians. There were several different nations, but all with a family resemblance, like the different tribes of the American aborigines. Not only was the color different from the nations we had left, but the features and the form of the head were also changed. The face, instead of being oval, was shaped, like the pagodas they worshiped, to a pyramidal form. It was wide across the mouth, narrow across the eyes, with the cheek bones high, the bridge of the nose low, and the mouth large. All were remarkable for having very little beard, which is characteristic of the Northern Asiatic nations, and also of the American Indians."

Dr. MASON'S labors tended to benefit, not only the Karens, Talaings and Selungs of Tenasserim, but the scholars and thinkers of the world elsewhere. Having a large love of language, he studied and compared all the dialects and jargon that met his ears, and his observations are always shrewd and valuable. Speaking of the intelligent progress of the Burmese, he says:

"The Burmans have the regular drama and the game of chess, which alone lift them above uncivilized tribes. The chess differs slightly from the European game, but only where the Europeans have altered it since they received it from the East, for it was brought into Western Europe by the Crusaders, who appear to have altered the Burmese 'horses' to 'knights,' and 'chariots' to 'castles,' as now found in the European game. The Burmese name *checturen* has been defined, 'the chief ruler or leader of an army,' which is not quite correct. The name is derived from the Pali, or Sanskrit, *chatu*, 'four,' and *enga*, 'a member,' *i. e.*, 'the four members,' (of an army,) elephants, chariots, cavalry and infantry; and it is the same name dragged through Persian and Arabic which appears in the English word 'chess,' which WEBSTER refers to the French. The 'rook' of the English game is the same word as the *ratha* of the Burmese, being the Pali or Sanskrit name for chariot."

The language of the Talaings occupied a good deal of Dr. MASON'S attention: he says it stands isolated among all the dialects east of the Ganges, and thinks it related in some way to that of the Koles, a mountain people of Hindostan, especially noticed by the German missionaries; while both belong to the aboriginal speech of the peninsula displaced by that of the Hindoos. His attention was mainly addressed to the Karens, a "mountain" people, whose name seems to have that signification—though the doctor does not suggest it—and he translated the Gospel of St. Matthew into Karen, in 1837; all the New Testament in 1843; and in 1853 the whole Bible—known and highly appreciated among missionaries and scholars as the "Sgau Karen Bible." In 1842 he started a Karen periodical—still extant in Tavoy—giving an example followed in Moulmain, Assam and elsewhere. His Karen converts were great helps in his linguistical researches. In 1852 he published at Calcutta a work called *Tenasserim, or Notes on the Fauna Flora Minerals and Races of Burmah and Pegu*—one of the most instructive books of the kind ever published in the East. In 1862, Dr. MASON, being then stationed at Toungoo, imported a press from Boston, in order to teach the Karens how to work it, and he himself learned the printers' art at the case, the better to carry out his purposes. That Karen press has done a great amount of good in publishing a number of useful little treatises; but its great triumph was the Pali Grammar, from the pen of our "indefatigable philologist, scholar and missionary," and based on the old work of KACHCHAYANO, called the *Aristotle of the Buddhists.*" Pali is the language of the Buddhist Scriptures, and it is spoken by three hundred millions of Orientals. Another of the doctor's greater works—this being brought out by the press at Rangoon—is entitled *Burmah: its People and Natural Productions;* a book full of the most valuable information for all ethnologists and lovers of the languages, discussing as it does the character of the Burmese tribes and their various dialects.

The Autobiography touches on a great variety of themes, treated in an independent style and with the authority of age and experience. The opinion on "strikes," coming from a sometime artisan, is calculated to impress all men of that class. The doctor is against them, and thinks arbitration and other quieter means of redress preferable. This excellent book concludes in a characteristic manner, with a retrospect and a résumé of the world's progress for the last seventy years; and it leaves the venerable writer in his old place of Toungoo, still capable of working for the missionary cause, and offering a tithe of the sale profits of the work to support a Karen preacher at that place. The volume is brought out in handsome type, and ornamented with several very good illustrations of Oriental scenery. One more illustration is greatly wanted, however. It is the portrait of the author himself.

TREATISE ON SOLUBLE OR WATER GLASS. By Dr. LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER. New-York: No. 55 Cedar-street.

Dr. FEUCHTWANGER presents himself as one of the "conquerors of necessity," praised by Lord VERULAM, and offers a comparatively new invention to the industrial workers of this country—the soluble glass—which he was the first to introduce here, as Prof. FUCHS was the first to use it practically in Germany, nearly fifty years ago. He has already created a demand for it for a variety of every-day purposes, such as making soap, washing clothes, the ornamental painting of houses; and mixed with paper pulp or cheap vegetable fibre, it would serve for the manufacture of a variety of useful articles, such as stair-cases, boxes, trunks, soles for boots and shoes, photographic instruments, piano keys, &c. But the chief merit of the invention would seem to be the preservation of stone monuments from the action of damp and time, and the formation of a cement which would be a valuable addition to the materials of our architects, and tend to make their work much more beautiful as well as more durable. The doctor says:

"The first idea that suggests itself of the use of such a liquid is the preparation of artificial stones for ornamental and building purposes. Should it be possible to produce this petrifying liquid cheap enough, building-stones in all their variety could be made and cemented together with the same petrifying solution. The cost of cast flint-marble statuary, tomb-stones, baths, tables, mantel-pieces, and ornaments of all kinds, would be, of course, much less than if laboriously cut from the stone, and they come quickly into universal use. In a similar way, as photography now diffuses the master-pieces of the art of painting among all classes of society, and cultivates their taste, the art of casting flint-marble would multiply and diffuse the master-pieces of sculpture, and adorn our public buildings, gardens and parks. Bas-reliefs, cameos, cornices, columns, pillars, &c., might be produced at comparatively cheap prices. Should the liquid be of a kind to permit its application to outside or inside walls, like plaster, then we could cover our brick and stone-houses with white or colored flint-marble fronts, and our churches, halls, theatres, parlors, and rooms with glass-like walls and ceilings, colored *ad libitum* with elegant frescoes as durable as the still fresh paintings at Herculaneum and Pompeii; while the floors could be inlaid with fully-colored stones in mosaic style."

All this is full of suggestion and worthy of the attention of all artisans working in the ornamental branches of industry. A [illegible] of the soluble glass has been applied to the defective masonry of the English Houses of Parliament, the Louvre, the Church of Notre Dame, and other public buildings, and there is every reason to think that it is answering its purpose effectually. The doctor's book not alone suggests results of such a desirable nature, but takes the reader into the chemistry of them and shows the actual and practicable way of producing them; and it must for this reason be considered one of the most noteworthy chemical books of the day. We were about to speak of it as especially a book for architects; but it has a value for manufacturers and chemical students as well, and it contains some essays on carbonic acid and limestone and silica which will be found very instructive by the general reader. Altogether, Dr. FEUCHTWANGER'S book is a valuable contribution to the great work of industrial progress in this country. If the style of his book leads any one to remember that he writes in a foreign language, it will also convey the idea of one more great difficulty very handsomely overcome.

THE FEMININE SOUL. By ELIZABETH STRUTT. Boston: HENRY H. & T. W. CARTER.

One more of those touching and undeniable pleadings of the sex against overbearing "man," whose conduct, even in these days of progress and enlightenment, seems to make necessary such appeals to what is left of human justice in the world. It is a large and very interesting argument, and it can only end in one way—which is, the old way. Women will yet have the liberty, as the helpmates of men, to do what they may see fit in that capacity, according to the ancient rule of the race. People are fond of saying that the old times of barbarism, or semi-barbarism, were those in which women were kept down and out of sight, and used merely as toys or drudges; but the truth was the other way. In the early ages they were expected to bear a hand in whatever was going. MUMBLAZEN says it is the man "*qui bast et qui conseille;*" but at first the women used to speak their minds as freely in council and as freely show their hands in battle as their husbands and brothers. NITOCRIS and SEMIRAMIS did men's work and kept men in order, even in the East; and there is no need to speak of the Miriams, Judiths and Cleopatras. Coming nearer home, we find the women holding their places among the men of the Celtic tribes, and a British warrior Queen driving her car against the Roman cohorts, her troops not being at all ashamed to fight under the "homophorion." In Germany, the women—and even the old women—were treated with a respect they scarcely find in our own days; and the grandmothers had far more influence among the tribes than the grandfathers. The Norse Velleda—or *Lady*, as we may pronounce it, though the critic of the current number of the *Edinburgh Review* rather rashly scoffs at such a conclusion—that Norse Velleda, as well as the Weird Sisters and the Sibyls, Pagan and Christian, show the respect in which women were held in the ruder ages of the world by the men, who never thought they were making any refined or praiseworthy concessions.

Nature, in fact, only reclaims her old order when women are allowed to use their brains and their fingers as freely as the men; and we have an idea the social tendencies will bring us back to this in the end, since the progress of men's minds tends to enlarge the freedom of human action in everything, while it also tends to regulate the judgment. Mrs. STRUTT'S little book is in the good old-fashioned style of womanly didactics, a graceful plea setting forth all that is best and most valuable in the character of the sex, and at the same time showing that the truest instincts of women will always influence them in the direction of domestic life. She writes mainly for the middle classes of English society, and has none of the agonistic or antagonistic sentiment which animates women of stronger and more revolutionary ideas whose minds are exasperated by the condition of women struggling in crowded cities with all the evils of hard work, sickness and poverty. Women of easy lives will be sure to like Mrs. STRUTT'S well-written essay; but there is a large section of the sex who would think it too rose-colored for the present needs and aspects of society.

CAMORS. From the French of OCTAVE FEUILLET. Philadelphia: PETERSON & BROTHERS.

The translator of this "love story" protests there is an unjust prejudice against French novels, on account of their indelicacy and immorality, and says that a better growth has come with the Empire, and that a great many worse improprieties may be found in English and "Broadway" publications. We feel reassured by this, and are prepared to do justice to the work before us, the moral of which appears to have been a good deal praised by the French critics.

The story opens at once with the suicide of the elder Camors. He comes home in the evening, regards the familiar objects of his apartment with emotion, sits down and writes to his son a long farewell of several pages, in a great measure didactic, and winding up with this paragraph: "Change somewhat your style of fencing, as it is altogether too open, my son. Do not get angry. Rarely laugh, and never weep. Adieu." Then he blows his brains out. Now comes the youthful Camors. He has a dear old college friend, Lescande, who has saved up enough to marry the pretty Juliette and have a little *menage*, and invites *l'ami* to go to see them. He goes—Camors goes; and the quick seduction of poor Juliette follows. She dies in the second chapter. Then we have Charlotte de Luc d'Estrelles, "tall and blonde, with deep-set eyes, under the shadow of sweeping black lashes." A majestic maid. She comes to Camors and offers to marry him—"her large eyes full of fire." He refuses. She then marries Gen. Campvallon, a good old fellow, who gives Camors a little estate; and so Camors treats the General's wife as he formerly treated Mme. Lescande. When Campvallon finds them out, he throws up his hands, gets a fit and dies. After this, Camors marries a very young girl, who also makes discoveries, goes off and leaves him. He becomes unhappy in consequence, and goes to live with the widow Campvallon; after which his grief increases. He does not recover, but expires in spasms. "Thus died Camors, who was a great sinner, but was, nevertheless, a man"—this last sentence being M. FEUILLET'S moral for the reader.

The novel is a very French one altogether, and will, no doubt, be welcome to those who love "Paul de Kock" and "Eugene Sue."

HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE FALL OF WOLSEY TO THE DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMADA. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M. A. Vols. XI. and XII. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO. 1870.

Mr. FROUDE, more fortunate than either MACAULAY or BUCKLE, has finished the work which he proposed to himself at its outset, viz.: "To describe the transition from the Catholic England with which the century opened, the England of a dominant Church, and monasteries and pilgrimages, into the England of progressive intelligence." We may regret that the work, already so well executed, was not carried further; we must rejoice that so far as it goes it is complete. It would seem that the great histories of England are destined to be only magnificent fragments. To the student of British annals from ALFRED to VICTORIA, hiatus after hiatus occurs which he finds occupied by no better productions than those of the dry annalist or of the perfunctory summary writer. Life is too short to permit of even the student exhuming the materials of history from the "original sources" of a score of Dryasdusts for every separate epoch. Writers like MOTLEY, MACAULAY and FROUDE are, therefore, in addition to their character of great authors, real benefactors to the species, inasmuch as they help us to fill in the needful continuity of the development of our race, without the necessity of spending much valuable time in grubbing among the refuse of departed ages. Mr. FROUDE'S manner of presenting the features of the most momentous time of which he treats, has been closely and [illegible] criticised. The Spanish authorities [illegible] these later volumes formed the subject of a [illegible] newspaper [illegible] some time ago. [illegible] of the [illegible] of the author [illegible] however, never seriously [illegible] in question, and there [illegible] but one opinion expressed about the picturesque [illegible] of his style, its grouping at once skillful and accurate of his embarrassing wealth of materials.

THE LIFE OF ARTHUR TAPPAN. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

This life of a distinguished merchant prince of New-York and a philanthropist, whose biography may be fitly headed with the

"Justum et tenacem propositi virum,
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,"

of the poet HORACE, will be read with interest by a great many who can remember his good qualities, and admire the social principles on which he acted so decidedly during his life. The book contains, also, a good deal to interest the general reader in its reminiscences of old times and old actors in society. Mr. TAPPAN'S eldest daughter, in writing down some recollections of her father, gives some interesting paragraphs, such as the following:

"About the year 1818, my parents moved from Gold-street to Whitehall-street, near the Battery. This was a delightful home. Every day when the weather permitted, we spent hours in that, then, pleasant park, under the old trees, or picking up shells and seaweed on the beach at low tide. Father sometimes hired a boat and men to row it, and took us all to Staten Island, or Hoboken, where we wandered in the wild path by the river, or rested under the trees on the lawn in front of the old inn, the only house I remember there.

Whitehall and State streets, and the Battery, were very different then from what they are at the present time. The Battery was kept in nice order, and was a place of daily resort for the families in the neighborhood, both parents, children and nurses. State-street, especially, was full of elegant houses overlooking the Battery and Harbor, and a beautiful street. There was much social and friendly visiting between the neighbors.

When we were old enough to go to school, we sat up evenings with father and mother, listened to his reading aloud, usually some history, or he would hear us recite our lessons for next day at school. During their whole married life our parents were accustomed to play a game of chess evenings. They did so but a year before mother died, with as much interest as of old. We played draughts, the only game besides chess, we were allowed, and father taught us both games."

Mr. TAPPAN had the munificent ideas of a Prince, and this fine trait will always keep his character in honorable remembrance.

THE NORMAL GRAMMAR, ANALYTIC AND SYNTHETIC. By STEPHEN W. CLARK, A. M. New-York: A. S. BARNES & CO. 1870.

Mr. CLARK has added to the list of his existing elementary works on English Grammar, the somewhat more elaborate manual before us. The author continues to have undiminished faith in the efficacy of diagrams to illustrate the analysis and construction of sentences. In the hands of a teacher who has a certain amount of enthusiasm in his subject, we have no doubt this system of bracketing words according to their relative importance, may excite fresh interest in a study in which the juvenile mind does not readily take much interest. On the other hand, if treated in the dry, mechanical way, which is the rule rather than the exception, with the instruction of youth, these groups of verbal cells will only add fresh horrors and perplexities to the "science of the English language and the art of using it." As the book is intended for advanced classes, some little care was to be looked for in the more erudite sections, such as that on Prosody. As an introduction to a critical appreciation of poetical literature, this portion of the work is manifestly imperfect. Not to speak of minor faults, such as the spelling of MILTON'S great elegiac poem thus: "Lyndas," the author is at issue with all criticism worthy of the name, in calling SCOTT'S *Lady of the Lake* an epic poem, and is admitting into his classification of kinds of poetry, a division known as the "Charade." Apart from such minor short-comings, the treatise is admirably arranged, and very clearly explained, and will doubtless take as high a place as the previous educational works by the same author.

THE LITTLE MAID OF OXBOW. By MAY MANNERING. THE PINKS AND BLUES. By ROSA ABBOTT. CHARLEY AND EVA ROBERTS' HOME IN THE WEST. By the author of "How Charley Roberts Became a Man," &c. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. 1871.

We group this triad of volumes together, not because of any connection there exists between them, except the common one of forming an early installment of New-Year's gift-books adapted for the reading of the youth of both sexes. This feature they have, in common with the "Proverb Stories," just issued by the same publishers, and they are further distinguished by the same healthy tone, vigorous style, and natural and graphic narrative. There are not a few adults who, furtively, take refuge from the forced and sensational plots of modern novels in the simple and spontaneous freshness of stories like those before us. The number is very likely to increase, so long as the degree or excellence notably possessed by the juvenile books published by LEE & SHEPARD is maintained at its present standard. One feature which these tales possess in common, deserves to be noted, and it is this, that their favorite characters exhibit no trace of the unhealthy precocity so prevalent among both young and grown-up children in our modern society. We have here, under different forms, consistent types of genuine boys and girls, who have no premature aspirations to be considered gentlemen and ladies, and yet whose sayings and doings become, on that account, only doubly interesting and instructive. The volumes are handsomely got up, and suitably illustrated.

THE PROVERB STORIES. Second Series. Three vols. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. 1871.

In default of any very distinctive type of native fiction for adults, we are developing, with not a little success, a very excellent school of story-writing for boys and girls. To those who are old enough to remember the "Goody Goody" tales which were furnished to the youth of a past generation, a glance through such narratives as *The Story of a Bad Boy*, *The Old-fashioned Girl*, or the series of which the volumes before us form a continuation, will convince them that our contemporary youth have fallen upon better and brighter times. *One Good Turn Deserves Another*, *Actions Speak Louder than Words*, and *A Wrong Confessed is Half Redressed*, are the volumes comprising the second series of the "Proverb Stories." The two first bear the name of KATE J. NEELY; the last is from the pen of Mrs. BRADLEY. The distinctive and characteristic excellences of these two writers reappear in these latest works with undiminished freshness. The moral tone and purpose is excellent, without ever degenerating into any approach to sermonizing. The narrative is vigorous, life-like and well sustained, and the dialogue idiomatic enough to please the greatest stickler after realism. Altogether the volumes present a valuable addition to our increasing store of healthy juvenile literature.

LITTLE THREADS OR TANGLE THREADS, SILVER THREAD AND GOLDEN THREAD. By the author of "Susy's Six Birthdays," &c. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO. 1870.

This is a story, or rather group of stories, in which there is much unaffected pathos and truthful delineation of child life. It is, however, rather a story for mothers than for children. The author describes the hopes, and fears, and longings of the little folks too much from the maternal point of view to engage the undivided interest of the children themselves. As a story to be reproduced with parental comment to a circle of youngsters it is, however, unexceptionable.

THE BOYS OF GRAND PRE SCHOOL. By the author of "The B. O. W. C.," &c. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. 1871.

It used to be made an objection to DISRAELI'S novels that one never knew when they were to end, since the author's fondness for writing sequel after sequel made it a somewhat formidable business to get fairly through with a given line of narrative. The present volume is chargeable, to some extent, with the same imperfection. It forms a continuation of the history of the juvenile fraternity known as the "B. O. W. C.," and bearing the announcement of "others in preparation" in mind, the reader sees a vista of a possible series of six volumes ere he has finished with these heroes of Grand Pre School. There is this redeeming feature about the book, however—it can afford to stand solely on own its merits. There is enough of genuine humor and down[illegible] in this, as well as in its predecessors, to make it a favorite with [illegible] [illegible] entertainment [illegible].

COMMUNICATIONS.

[illegible] Armies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an approach to that just tribute which is due to the German soldier, I heartily welcome your editorial remarks in the TIMES of today, dwelling upon the comparative merits of the French Chassepot and the Prussian needle-gun. You rightly say:

"As the needle-gun only becomes effective at a distance of six hundred yards, the Prussians have to traverse 1,200 yards without being able to return the enemy's fire. These facts sufficiently explain the new tactics followed by the French in the present war of awaiting, instead of advancing to attack, and they render still more marvelous the almost uninterrupted course of German successes."

This last sentence implies the tacit admission that the German successes were not solely due to superior numbers, to better generalship and to a more perfect commissariat, for how could these factors lessen by one inch the distance of 1,200 yards, so immense and so deadly under a rain of bullets, that the French arms carry further.

If anything is apt to demoralize an army, it is the consciousness of its being decimated without being able to strike a blow in return. The loftiest courage alone can withstand such a fearful trial; and I am happy to see that the realization of the truest and foremost cause of the uninterrupted course of German victories begins to dawn upon the New-York Press, as it has dawned long ago upon the French themselves—the admirable, irresistible *élan*, courage and bravery of the Prussians, Bavarians, Saxons; the unparalleled, undaunted, death-contemning valor and heroism of all German soldiers alike.

France looks upon them with dread, Germany with pride, Europe with wonder; America might at least do justice to them, for never has the world beheld a braver and a nobler army, one more modest and more intelligent, one more moderate in victory and more generous to the vanquished. Have the fields of Saarbrücken, Forbach and Mars-la-Tour not proved of what stuff these German soldiers are made when they were battling against overwhelming numbers, and wrested a victory where defeat seemed almost sure? Is there a more brilliant achievement recorded anywhere than the one performed by the single Prussian division on the bloody field of Mars-la-Tour, when for six long hours it engaged and detained the entire French Army under BAZAINE, in order to give Prince FREDERICK CHARLES time to bring up his corps? This heroic division, every man of which was sure to meet a certain death, immolated itself upon the altar of its country: these soldiers fought and died as only the bravest, the most intelligent and patriotic can fight and die.

It is not ancient history alone that has its Thermopylæ. The just, impartial observer of this war is forced to acknowledge that the uninterrupted, overwhelming successes of Germany would have been impossible in spite of her numerical superiority and her abler generalship, had not her sons displayed an almost superhuman bravery and endurance. They fought on foreign and hostile soil, after long and exhausting marches, while the French were fighting in their own country, under the walls of their fortresses, under the protection of their fortifications, from behind powerful breastworks, and from chosen positions. The Germans were always the attacking party, as this mode of warfare alone promised victory and success against the deadly, far-carrying Chassepot, the merciless Mitrailleuses, and the secure, defensive positions of the enemy. They purchased dear and bloody triumphs by scaling heights, fording streams, storming fortifications and making irresistible bayonet charges. All this while under a hail-storm of shot and shell that rained down upon them from impregnable works and an unseen foe, and decimated their oft-broken but never wavering ranks.

The French soldier is, as all the world knows, brave to a fault, and a foe worthy of the German; but as so much has been said of the bravery and heroism of the one, and so little of the other, and as all the grand achievements of the German armies have failed to give to the individuals composing them—at least in the Press on this side the Atlantic—that credit for personal valor and courage to which they are justly entitled, I hail with pleasure the opportunity of doing an act of justice, and of gratifying a patriotic pride.

ADOLPH KESSLER, M. D.

No. 224 EAST FIFTY-FIRST-STREET,
Thursday, Sept. 22, 1870.

England's Non-Intervention Policy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think that attentive readers of some of your leading articles, and of the editorials of many other of our most influential journals, would infer that merely local position, and not the genius of our Government, makes us to differ in foreign policy from the military nations of Europe; that if England and the United States were geographically transposed, we should not only sustain an army and navy as large and expensive as hers, but we should be as ready to fight for the prestige of a first-rate military Power as any of the great nations of Europe. In a word, that the great distinction of which we have boasted from the beginning is a mere geographical virtue; that if we had such neighbors as England, France and Prussia abutting upon us on every side, we should keep up as large standing armies as they, and for the same objects. Indeed, the American Press seems to denounce England as groveling, mean and cowardly because she is practically adopting our foreign policy, and extricating herself from "entangling alliances" with foreign States, involving armed intervention in their quarrels. She is taunted with the baseness and shame of raseeing her stature and estimation to the level of a second-rate or even a third-rate Power, by following the policy which we have adopted as one of our most glorious distinctions over the nations of the Old World.

Now there are a few facts and reasons which I think the American mind ought to appreciate, as justifying England in adopting our own non-intervention policy. In the first place, she has learned by the bitter experience of two hundred years, the cost, folly, and utter uselessness of spending her blood and treasure in Continental wars. Full nineteen-twentieths of her vast national debt are the legacy of taxation imposed by those wars upon every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom. But this is not the worst. The principle on which she rushed into armed intervention on the Continent is now utterly abominated by the masses of the English people, and it has been denounced in Parliament as wrong and indefensible by the leaders of both political parties. In fact, there is no war that England ever waged on the Continent which, as a nation, she has not learned to regard and regret as a mistake. Both the Government as well as the people are beginning to believe that the last was the greatest mistake of all. Before the rain and dews of ten Summers had greened the populous graves of the Crimea, they seemed to send back to the country that filled them with her sons, railing voices against its old habit and policy of armed intervention.

Then there is another palpable circumstance to be taken into account in explaining this non-intervention policy, which many Americans seem to think so honorable to us and so dishonorable to England. The masses of common working-men in England, the class which in all countries supplies the rank and file of armies, begin to feel a new value in themselves and in their possibilities of comfort and happiness. They begin to feel that they are worth more to themselves and to mankind as industrious artisans than as "food for gunpowder," in armed interventions, or wars in foreign countries for a balance of power, or for any of the old issues of the past. Now, this sentiment, pervading the great masses of the English people, may seem unheroic and "groveling" to the romancists of military glory, to the classic professors of martial chivalry and history, who think nothing so glorious as the "big-plumed wars;" but it is a sentiment that is beginning to permeate and animate the working masses of Europe, and to take an utterance that the strongest Governments will soon be compelled to hear and heed. That sentiment will create a solidarity which will overthrow the preposterous armed-peace system which bleeds Christendom at every vein, and produces all the bloody wars, like the present, for balance of power or military prestige.

In the way of moral intervention, what nation did more to avert this fearful and bloody struggle than England? If we strike the balance of honest, hearty effort to this end, can we say our exertions exceeded hers to prevent the catastrophe? From the declaration of the war to the overthrow of NAPOLEON, was she more Prussian in her sympathy and language than we? In striking at the Emperor, did her journals and public speakers hit more Frenchmen, of the rank and file of the nation, than ours did [illegible] the Imperial throne. [illegible] France from subjugation [illegible] dismemberment than she has done? Are we doing more [illegible] [illegible] Are [illegible] more ready than she to say to Prussia, "Thus far shalt thou come, and no further;" and to say it with the threatening emphasis of a Power that has military force to back it? [illegible] Is Washington more in earnest and endeavor to save Paris than is London? If England hesitates to recognize the French Republic, as the express will and work of the French people, is she less disposed than we to recognize the Provisional Government in Paris as the only governing power in France? Does she not [illegible] to JULES FAVRE and THIERS all the prerogatives of authority which they claim and we admit? Let me commend these considerations and questions to those who justify and glorify our policy, and denounce England in this great matter.

WELTBURGER.

The Suit of the Agent of the Associated Press Against a Boston Newspaper—Card from Mr. Simonton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An extended journalistic experience has taught me that libel suits against newspapers, as a rule, are unnecessary. Generally the cause of action is some accidental error, which any respectable editor would promptly correct on proper representations. But there are exceptions, wherein libelous publications are clearly the emanations of malice, and can only be properly met by calling their utterers into Court.

I have instituted proceedings against a Boston evening newspaper on account of a series of such malicious libels, in which the attempt was repeatedly made to impair public confidence in both my professional ability and personal integrity. The defendants repeat their offense by publicly announcing their readiness to justify the charges complained of. Months must elapse before we can get a hearing. Meantime, constantly reiterated slanders, however baseless, are apt to make some impression on the public mind unless promptly met. Will you allow me, therefore, to simply say through your columns that I defy the production in Court of any evidence invalidating my title to respect of honorable men. Let me assure my assailants that I shall avail of no technicalities, but will open the door for as full investigation as they may desire, of any and every transaction upon which they rely to prove that I have ever attempted to use my position for purposes of speculation, either properly or improperly.

This challenge is presented in no boastful spirit; for if I claim personal integrity it is no more than every man is bound to possess. But it is a duty owed to the community at large, no less than to my family and friends, that I should thus emphatically stamp the falsehood of those who, without provocation, have sought to subject me to base suspicion.

J. W. SIMONTON,
General Agent New-York Associated Press.

Refunding Insurance Premiums.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your issue of yesterday, an article on life insurance, signed EDWARD L. CORLIES, in which the writer complains that, on discontinuing his payments after three years, the Company refused to refund him any portion of the premium. I would like enough of your valuable space to ask Mr. CORLIES one question. Suppose I were to take a lease of his house for a term of years, and after paying rent as agreed for three years, should be unable to do so thereafter, would Mr. CORLIES eject me at once, or would he pat me on the back, and return me a portion of the rent already paid?

I do not presume to be any better posted on life insurance than other people, but think that, as I would have received the value of my money by occupying his house, so Mr. CORLIES received the value of his by having the risk covered—the insurance company being liable at any time to pay $30,000 in case of death. By giving this a place in your columns you will not only present both sides of the question, but also do them

JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1870.

School Accommodations in this City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning you remark: "But if Brooklyn falls short in accommodations, New-York must fall seriously short in attendance, since, with double the population, we show more than 3,000 less children on the rolls than the sister city." This is a very serious error. It is true that in my report of the 21st inst. to the Board of Education, it was stated that at least 82,258 pupils were in attendance in the Grammar and Primary Schools of the City during the week succeeding the Summer vacation; but the average attendance of pupils for the year ending Dec. 31, 1869, was, according to the last report of education, 102,892, while the whole number of pupils taught during the year was 235,032. By the last report of the State Superintendent it will be seen that the average attendance of pupils in the public schools of Brooklyn for the year ending Sept. 30, 1869, was 33,341, while during the same year in New-York it is stated in the same report as 94,496, or nearly three times as great. By the same report it appears that during the year ending Sept. 30, 1869, the whole number of pupils attending the Brooklyn public schools was 66,581, while in the New-York public schools it was 217,973, or about three and one-half times as great.

Very respectfully, yours,
HENRY KIDDLE,
City Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Superintendent's Office, New-York, Sept. 22, 1870.

Settling Everybody's Affairs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the great peoples of Europe ever expect to be able to unshackle themselves from the tyranny of monarchical Governments; from the cruel and crushing cost of vast standing armies; from the bloody burden of having to fight and slay each other as a means of adjusting the unnecessary differences between bloated despots, and from those absolutely base and barbarous sentiments of the rulers of realms that render peace precarious and war certain, let them, at once and forever, overthrow all their pampered and puffed-up dynasties, all their power-proud kings and potentates, and establish in their stead republican forms and institutions of government, similar to those of our own great and glorious American Republic. For success in a grand republican movement of this kind the present is the most opportune moment that has ever occurred; and it may well be feared that so favorable a moment may not occur again for the next hundred years. With your permission, I will suggest to our republican friends in the Old World the following candidates for the Presidency respectively of the seven most important nationalities:

FOR PRESIDENT OF

Prussia—KARL BISMARCK.
France—ADOLPHE THIERS.
Austria—FREDERICK BEUST.
Russia—ALEXANDER GORTSCHAKOFF.
Great Britain—JOHN BRIGHT.
Spain—EMILIO CASTELAR.
Italy—JOSEPH MAZZINI.

Yours, faithfully, for the freedom and progress of the peoples,
RHINE CHILD.

The "Offal Nuisance" Once More.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Every fresh tide brings to our shore on the outer Bay of New-York a supply of dead horses, dogs, cattle, &c., which not only destroys the pleasure of our country places, but becomes detrimental to health. We left New-York on account of filth, dust and stench, but are followed by the above greater evil. Have we no power in the City or State to prevent such a nuisance?

BAY COTTAGE, Leonardsville, N. J.

[We have repeatedly called attention to the shameful nuisance complained of by our correspondent. Some day the authorities will, perhaps, take proper steps to render these complaints unnecessary.]

Another "Job."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to call your attention to the job of widening Park-place from College-place to the North River. The abstract of awards and assessments with the map can be seen at the office of the Department of Public Works, and a greater swindle has not been perpetrated in the street-opening line. Three blocks of Robinson-street are widened; the awards are about $380,000, and the assessments, I am informed, are nearly $1,000,000. If you can ventilate the matter you will confer a favor upon the public and oblige a constant reader and victim of "TWEED & CO."

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1870.

Newspaper Courtesy in California.

"It is a source of genuine pleasure," says the San Francisco (Cal.) *Morning Call*, "in perusing the newspaper Press of this State, to mark the great change that has taken place in its tone in the last few months. The acerbities begotten by the civil war, and the prevalence of strong party feeling, have given place, in most instances, to the proper *entente cordiale*. We refer particularly to the interior Press, where a higher average of talent will be found than in any other State of the Union. Subjects involving widely different opinions are now discussed with a fairness and freedom from invective which greatly dignify the editorial profession."

CURRENT NOTES.

Work on the Rochester and Pine Creek Railroad is expected to be soon commenced.

Ottawa County, Michigan, out of a population of 26,677, has 10,000 natives of Holland.

VLIDON PARKER, of Amber, Mich., now in his sixty-third year, is the youngest of eight "children," all alive and in good health.

It has been decided to build a scientific hall in connection with the University of Missouri, at a cost of $20,000.

The receipts of the Iowa State Fair footed up $13,000, the largest ever taken by the society.

The work of widening and deepening the Buffalo River has been in progress for some time past.

A woman at La Crosse, Wis., recently drowned her two children, took poison herself, and then set fire to her house.

Quite a number of ladies have applied for admission to the medical and law departments of the Michigan University this Fall.

All the cotton-mills of Lewiston, Me., are now in working order. They are said to be the finest of the kind in the world.

ADAM HERTZERLING, the keeper of Judge PACKER'S park, at Packerton, Penn., was recently gored to death by a young elk.

Mr. ISAAC H. FORD, class of '71, Yale, has been elected President of the Yale Navy. The office of Commodore has been abolished, and the crew will choose their own Captain.

A woman named ROME, who has moved in respectable society at Decatur, Ill., was recently arrested on a charge of poisoning her husband.

Rev. Father GALLAGHER, of Cleveland, Ohio, was recently made the recipient of a gold headed cane and a purse containing $378 50. He is about to remove to another field of labor.

A railroad is about to be built from Onawa, Monona County, up the valley of the Maple River, to a point near Storm Lake, in Buena Vista, Iowa, a distance of seventy miles.

Upward of 3,000 invitations were issued to the *élite* of San Francisco, recently, on the occasion of the grand ball in honor of Gens. SHERMAN and SCHOFIELD.

Under the new régime at Philadelphia, the pictures of persons not absolutely known to be dishonest are to be removed from the Rogues' Gallery.

The citizens of Winona, Minn., have been in a constant state of alarm since the beginning of the present year, owing to the persistent operations of a gang of incendiaries.

A Sacramento, Cal., exchange says that the hens in that part of the country seem demoralized, and have not a proper regard for the duty they owe to society. Eggs are scarce there.

The people of Hartford, in view of the great drouth they have experienced this year, are looking forward with considerable apprehension to the appearance of devastating floods similar to those of last October.

The drowned burglar, JARVIS, who assisted in the assassination of a clerk at Binghamton, some time since, met his co-worker in crime, RULOFF, at the Ithaca jail, where they studied the modern languages together.

The directors of the Jackson County, Mo., Fair, with an eye to business as well as to the beautiful, have offered two valuable prizes, one to be carried away by the handsomest blonde, and the other by the handsomest brunette.

Rev. Mrs. CUTLER recently occupied the pulpit of a Congregational Church at Lawrence, Kansas, with much satisfaction to the congregation, who "were amused by the novelty of hearing a woman preach."

They have a corporation ordinance in Philadelphia which licenses boot-blacks to work on the sidewalks, and outlaws them when they are caught pitching pennies. It has not yet been properly enforced.

A short time since a man named NAPOLEON MATHEWS attempted to murder Gen. NAPOLEON ZERMAN at San Francisco, but by some mysterious intervention of Providence failed, although he fired at him eleven times with a revolver.

MICHAEL and MARY BUSSALL, two inhuman wretches of Louisville, Ky., were arrested a few days ago for brutality to a boy four years of age who had been placed in their charge. MICHAEL was surprised in the act of holding the boy while the wife brought blood from his back with a strap.

So much injury has of late years been done by inexperienced persons in the driving of wild cattle through the streets of Buffalo, that the Grand Trunk Railway officials in that city have brought on five Texan herdsmen to do the work in future.

Two young girls of comely presence and elegant manners have recently been visiting many of the best mansions of New-Haven on the pretense of looking for friends, but in reality for the purpose of theft. They have been very successful.

A petrified human body, of colossal proportions, was recently discovered on the right bank of the Detroit River. A tradition among the residents of the neighborhood connects the body with that of a giant, who was murdered for his money about twenty years ago, near the City of Wyandotte.

There is a man living in Calhoun County, Miss., who is supposed to have more strength than any three men in the State. He is thirty-five years of age, weighs 225 pounds, and can walk two hundred yards with a bar of railroad-iron that takes the combined strength of five ordinary men to lift.

A Scotch lunatic at Middletown, in this State, has lived in the same house with his sister for fifteen years without talking to her. He stations himself at a window outside the Presbyterian church every Sunday, and knocks at the shutters, by way of warning, whenever the clergyman happens to diverge from the regular orthodox course.

The daughters of the late JOHN BUSSING, of Yonkers, having been only bequeathed $60,000 each, while their brother received a farm worth $72,000, and $60,000 in cash, are now endeavoring to prove the insanity of the testator in order that there may be an equal distribution of the property.

Court Calendar—This Day.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Sept. 24.—The following is the Court of Appeals calendar for Monday: Nos. 130, 149, 149½, 149¾, 150, 151, 152, 152½, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158 and 84.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
76—Brevoort vs. Miller.
84—Migel vs. Tannenbaum.
113—Duffy vs. Cloke.

Nos.
116—Kelly vs. Glassford.
121—Glamer vs. Ruck.
126—Harmer vs. Waller.
127——vs.——.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
2089—Jester vs. Hayes.
2090—Berringer vs. Feinholz.
1400—O'Dea vs. Guinevan.
1689—Sturzenegger vs. Gamba.
1909—McArthur vs. Vose.
2017—Arras vs. Rohr.
2035—Rathburn vs. Sexton.
1726—Davidson vs. Bamberger.
2022—Read vs. Chaffee.
2081—Leeda vs. Valentine.
2012—George vs. Griffin.

Nos.
3017—Burgtoot vs. Hinrichs.
3021—Brown vs. Fitzsimmons.
3030—Kisner vs. Levil.
3031—Campbell vs. Tobin.
3032—Levene vs. O'Brien.
3029—Albrecht vs. Fleischman.
3033—True vs. Ballard.
3034—Widmer vs. Fieke.
3035—Hellman vs. Oberstitter.
3037—Leopold vs. Strauss.

Part II.—Held by Tracy, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3000—Netier vs. Stockhammer.
3013—Raffalie vs. Moran.
1972—Youngs vs. Kindt.
1938—Thompson vs. Boss.
1955—McQueston vs. Lee.
1960—Hofferbeth vs. Muller.
3014—Paton vs. Walter.
3015—Delavan vs. Potter.
3016—Daniel vs. Adair.
3019—White vs. East Tenn. Zinc Co.

Nos.
3020—Bell vs. Franklin.
3022—Meitzger vs. Kaufman.
3023—U. S. Confection Co. vs. Bliss.
3024—Ryerson vs. Dorland.
3025—Reynolds vs. Frank.
3026—Courtney vs. Brookway.
3027—Wetslow vs. Hopfensack.
3028—Witkowsky vs. Warsewer.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Nos.
248—Hand vs. Mungey.
249—Mead vs. Strausburg.
250—Brown vs. Benedict.
251—McMaster vs. Hersch.
252—Kelly vs. Hartean.
253—Solan vs. Conville.
254—Mushlitt vs. Silverman.
255—Brush vs. Barnes.

Nos.
256—Sherman vs. Folfer.
257—Moore vs. Leary.
258—Martin vs. Martin.
259—Whittlesey vs. Hatch.
260—Kenney vs. Lewis.
261—Judd vs. The South Brooklyn and Park R. R. Co.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 24.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62..111¼	100	U. S. Ex......... 34½
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62..112¾	40	Adams Ex......... 65¾
500	do.....small.112¼	400	N. Y. C. & H. R.. 92
5,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65..111¾	38	do............ 91½
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64..111⅝	300	do.........b. c. 92
500	do....small.111¼	80,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. ctfs............ 87½
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.......110¾	5,000	do............ 87¼
2,750	U. S. 5-20 R., '67, c.110⅝	1,000	do............ 87⅛
1,400	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, small.........110⅝	20,000	do.........b. c. 87¼
13,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68, s3.........110⅝	100	Erie R........... 23¼
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C., s3.........106⅛	100	Erie R. Pf........ 46
5,000	U. S. 6s, cur'cy.111⅛	38	Harlem Pf...b. c.133½
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 60¼	400	Reading R........ 96¼
10,000	do 61	200	L. S. & M. S. R... 92⅝
1,000	Mo. State 6s..... 90¼	5	do............ 92
5,000	do 90⅛	500	do.........b. c. 92¾
8,000	do.........b. c. 90¼	20	Panama R......... 76
1,000	Louisiana 6s..... 72	100	do.........b. c. 76
7,000	California 7s....112	20	Clev. & Pitt. R....106
1,000	Connecticut 6s..101½	100	Chic. & N. W. R... 82¼
1,000	La. 8s, Lev. bds. 87	100	do............ 82½
3,000	N. Y. St. Bounty Loan, C........107¼	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf. 87
5,000	C. Pac. G'd bds. 90¾	500	do............ 86¾
15,000	do 90¾	100	N. J. C. R.....s60.105¾
10,000	do 90¾	200	Chi. & R. I. R....115¾
13,000	U. Pac. 1st...... 83	400	do........b60.116⅛
15,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st. 97½	100	Un. Pac. R....b60. 25
11,000	U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 74	200	Mil. & St. P. R... 63½
7,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.102	300	do............ 63⅝
1,000	Q. & Tol. 1st.... 82	300	do.........b. c. 63⅝
3,000	Gt. Western 2d. 88	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf... 80¼
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d.... 87	400	do............ 80⅜
3,000	M. & St. P. 1st... 94	100	do..........b3. 81
6,000	Gt. W. 1st, '88..104	200	Tol., W. & W...... 51¾
10,000	W. U. T. 7s bds. 92	200	Ohio & Miss. R... 32½
1,500	C. & Pitts. 4th. 77	500	do..........s60. 32⅝
50	Bank of Com.......122	500	do............ 32¼
10	Continental Bk.... 94	1600	do............ 32½
10	Tenth Na. Bk......120	50	Del., L. & W. R..103½
65	Chatham Bk.......170	100	Morris & Essex... 89¼
200	West. U. Tel...... 34⅛	346	do............ 89½
200	Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 42⅛	112	do............ 89⅝
400	do.......b. c. 42⅛	100	H. & St. Jo. R.....112¾
100	Mariposa Pf. b. c. 11½	50	N. Y. & N. H. R..149
		30	do.............150
		300	C., C. & I. C. R.... 17¼
		100	N. Y. & N. H. R. scrip..........b. c.140

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.113¾	$2,000	Mor. & Es. C.B. 87
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.111¾	1,000	Mich. So. 2d..... 98
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112¼	100	United States Ex. 35
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.111¾	20	N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 91¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65.111¾	100	do.........b.c. 92⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...........110¾	500	do..........s3 92
285,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅝	9	Erie Preferred.... 45
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.106⅛	200	Reading.......... 96½
3,000	Tenn. S. 6s, x C. 62½	200	Cleve. & Pitts....105¾
1,000	N. C. 6s, S. Tax 23¼	35	New-Jersey.......115
15,000	S. C. S. 6s, N., Jan. & July..... 68	100	Ohio & Miss....... 32⅝
5,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bs. [illegible]	1,200	do............ 32¾
5,000	Un. Pacific 1st. 82¾	500	do.........s60 32¼
		100	H. & St. Jo........112
		100	Boston, H. & Erie 4½

MONDAY, Sept. 26—P. M.

The general Trade of the week past continued active in the lines of Imported Merchandise and Domestic Commission Goods, but fell off in the Export clearances of Domestic Produce. The receipts of Grain at and from the Lake ports are also moderate for the close of September, but these are expected to increase next month when the new crops will tell more decidedly on the movement of Grain. The new Cotton crop is coming forward with some freedom, most of the receipts finding their way to this and other Northern markets. The prices here are rather above the Liverpool quotations, and the first receipts of the new crop this season feel the absence of French buyers, who usually come in for a good share of the finer qualities of the early pickings. The crop will probably be a large one, from present appearances, and, contrary to their ordinary practice, the Southern planters are disposed to accept the theory of lower prices, and, as a rule, are selling on arrival. The exports of Specie keep up to something over a million per week, although about two-thirds the amount on our present report and nearly the whole of the previous week's shipment are composed of Gold and Silver Bullion, in bars, from the Pacific States and Territories and in various Foreign Coin from Mexico, &c. The price of American Gold Coin has gone down one ₱ cent since Saturday week on the shipment of $597,000, and a net gain to the Treasury Office of $1,834,000, which nearly corresponds with the loss of $1,816,000 on the Gold average of the Banks. The latter are now below $15,000,000, and hold at present in this sum not over $12,500,000 Treasury Gold Certificates. The whole amount of these Certificates outstanding at Washington on Saturday was $16,798,000, since when the New-York Office has canceled and sent to the Department $2,146,000. The Government now owns about $82,500,000 in Gold and the Treasury holds altogether $97,290,000. The Currency balances in the Treasury are still $30,855,000, a very large portion of which is in the Department at Washington in Greenback Notes in the process of being issued on the new plates in renewal of the original issues. The first lot of the new $1,000 denomination was issued on Saturday. The chances are that these balances, not called for by the present or prospective needs of the Treasury, unless for the purchase and cancelation of United States 5-20s, will be steadily, and perhaps in October rapidly, turned to this use, and in this way to the relief of the banking movement of the country and help of the Fall Trade. At present the New-York Banks, while being drawn down below $15,000,000 in Gold and $50,000,000 in Greenbacks, are not pressed by borrowers, owing to the free supply of Money from outside lenders, prominent among whom are the Provincial Bank Agencies. The rates are consequently kept steady at or under 6 ₱ cent. on call loan, and 7 ₱ cent. on prime Merchant paper. The rates on other time negotiations, with Stock collateral attached, or for account of new Railway undertakings, vary from 7 ₱ cent. and a brokerage to 12 ₱ cent. ₱ annum.

The Government Revenues for the first Quarter of the new fiscal year, to close on Friday next, Sept. 30, promise an increase of $10,000,000 on Customs and Internal Taxes, (about five millions each,) on the corresponding Quarter last year, which yielded $102,525,000 from these sources—and this a gain on 1868 of $14,137,000. The division of the three years as follows:

Quarter.	1868. Sept. 30.	1869. Sept. 30.	*1870. Sept. 30.
Customs..........	$49,626,594	$52,598,922	$57,500,000
Taxes............	38,751,402	49,926,352	55,000,000
Together......	$88,378,996	$102,525,274	$112,500,000

*Partly estimated.

After the 1st of October, the Tax receipts will be affected at the rate of $20,838,000 ₱ annum, as compared with last year, by the new Tax bill of July 14, which then takes effect on certain portions of the following Schedule, which we have designated with a *. The modification of the Income tax to the extent of $23,700,000 ₱ annum will tell upon the Third and Fourth Quarters after Jan. 1, 1871, and the modification of Special Taxes to the extent of $10,674,000 will tell upon the Fourth Quarter, after May 1, 1871. The Customs Duties on Sugars are to be reduced about one-third, and upon Coffee and Teas about two-fifths from existing rates, after Dec. 31, applicable to these articles in Bond at that date, so that the effect upon the general Customs will begin to be felt before the close of the Second Quarter.

OPERATION OF MODIFIED TAX BILL.

Sources of Revenue.	Receipts in fiscal year 1870.	Annual reduction.
Special taxes, including those on bankers, will cease May 1, 1871, except those connected with fermented liquors, spirits and tobacco........	$10,674,000	$10,674,000
Gross receipts—Will cease Oct. 1, 1870........	6,784,000	*6,784,000
Sales—Will cease Oct. 1, 1870, except those on sales of tobacco, spirits, wines, and those paid by stamps........	8,804,000	*8,804,000
Income, including salaries—Will be 2½ ₱ cent. on incomes over $2,000, instead of 5 ₱ cent. on incomes over $1,000........	37,243,000	23,700,000
Legacies—Will cease Oct. 1, 1870	1,619,000	*1,619,000
Successions—Will cease Oct. 1, 1870........	1,384,000	*1,384,000
Articles in Schedule A—Will cease Oct. 1, 1870........	892,000	*892,000
Passports—Will cease Oct. 1, 1870........	25,000	*25,000
Stamps—Will cease Oct. 1, 1870, for promissory notes for less than $100, for receipts, for canned and preserved fish....	15,611,000	*1,350,000
Total........	$83,016,000	$55,212,000

Taking the steady increase of Trade and the continued reforms (and their results) in the collection of the Spirits and Tobacco Taxes into view, the changes in the ensuing Quarter—second of the fiscal year—may be fairly estimated as follows:

Quarter.	1868. Dec. 31.	1869. Dec. 31.	1870. Dec. 31.
Customs	$36,960,463	$41,308,147	$42,000,000
Taxes	31,180,324	37,264,738	33,000,000
Together	$68,140,787	$78,572,885	$75,000,000

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 24, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$1,321,083
Decrease in Specie	1,816,427
Increase in other Legal Tenders	355,404
Decrease in Deposits	2,413,714
Decrease in Circulation	17,680

	Sept. 25, '69.	Sept. 24, '70.	Sept. 17, '70.
National Capital	$72,502,907	$73,032,200	$73,032,200
Local Capital	11,662,305	13,129,800	13,129,800
Total	$86,165,212	$86,162,000	$86,162,000
Loans	263,441,828	257,087,617	258,408,700
Gold and Gold Notes	13,968,581	14,679,724	16,517,151
Other Legal Tenders	50,025,081	49,417,936	49,062,532
Deposits	180,230,793	191,066,202	193,479,916
Circulation	32,996,581	32,733,016	32,750,726
In Sub-Treasury	89,459,979	67,276,923	68,709,750

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money Security to the previous statement. The banks owe:

	Sept. 17, '70.	Sept. 24, '70.	Sept. 25, '69.
On deposit	$193,479,916	$191,066,202	$180,290,730
Circulation	32,750,726	32,733,016	32,996,581
Total	$226,230,642	$223,799,218	$214,227,374
25 ₱ ct. would be	56,557,660	55,949,804	53,556,843
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	65,579,683	64,097,660	63,993,663
Excess	$9,022,023	$8,247,856	$10,436,829
Rate for money	6 ₱ ct.	6 ₱ ct.	10 ₱ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,631,064, against the total entries of $4,534,031 same week last year. The export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,137,927, against $3,752,261 same week last year. The export of Specie, $1,345,408, against $1,073,654 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,091,633. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 14,153 bales.

The Gold value of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Aug. 1, and since, semi-official from the Custom-house, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$23,201,519	Aug. 13	$5,214,146
February	23,831,656	Aug. 20	5,377,794
March	27,253,964	Aug. 27	8,010,501
April	28,567,274	Sept. 3	7,633,970
May	24,616,608	Sept. 10	5,817,267
June	24,226,944	Sept. 17	6,353,999
July	24,610,215	Sept. 24	6,631,064
Aug. 6	5,126,495		
Total since Jan. 1			$226,473,415
Against the same date, 1869			233,947,917
Decrease since Jan. 1			$7,474,502

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

January	$12,993,160	Aug. 10	$3,758,742
February	11,940,146	Aug. 17	3,288,748
March	15,942,095	Aug. 24	3,095,961
April	14,697,825	Aug. 31	2,648,703
May	15,115,599	Sept. 7	3,012,487
June	17,700,983	Sept. 14	4,420,966
July	16,717,873	Sept. 21	3,137,927
Aug. 3	3,528,271		
Total since Jan. 1			$131,910,496
Against same date, 1869			137,271,686
Decrease since Jan. 1			$5,361,190
Gold, Sept. 24, 1870			113 ₱ cent.
Gold, Sept. 25, 1869			132¼ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

January	$2,683,392	Aug. 13	$2,902,528
February	2,194,256	Aug. 20	2,284,664
March	1,521,001	Aug. 27	1,197,162
April	1,698,616	Sept. 3	1,021,803
May	4,485,373	Sept. 10	1,381,487
June	4,254,362	Sept. 17	810,465
July	16,922,451	Sept. 24	1,345,408
Aug. 6	3,834,871		
Total			$48,587,639
Against same date, 1869			26,658,852
Increase since Jan. 1			$29,878,787

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold Interest paid.	
January	$10,152,398	January	$17,693,723
February	11,951,925	February	1,793,043
March	12,264,608	March	3,766,313
April	13,193,872	April	836,564
May	11,065,468	May	16,918,163
June	10,263,804	June	2,034,251
July	11,139,760	July	17,494,731
August	15,645,267	August	2,221,753
Sept. 3	1,376,549	Sept. 3	2,510,481
Sept. 10	4,170,060	Sept. 10	534,985
Sept. 17	3,399,780	Sept. 17	379,421
Sept. 24	3,091,633	Sept. 24	256,920
Total, 1870	$104,735,221	Total, 1870	$66,440,347
Total, 1869	100,420,355	Total, 1869	68,797,663

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Sept. 25, '69.
American Gold	114@112¾@113	132¼
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112¾@112⅞	122
Consolidated 5-20s	110⅝@110⅜	119
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	106⅜@106⅝	109⅛
N. Y. C. & H.	92⅞@92	....
N. Y. C. & H. Scrip	88⅛@87⅛	....
Rock Island	116⅛@115⅜@116⅜	107⅛
Lake Shore	92⅞@92⅜	90⅜
North-western	82⅛@82⅜	71⅜
Reading	96⅜@96⅜	94⅜
North-western Preferred	87⅛@87⅜	83⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅜@32⅜	28⅜
Pacific Mail	43@42⅜	72⅜
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛@81	81
St. Paul Common	63⅜@63⅜	70
New Tennessee 6s	60⅛@60⅜	55
New-Jersey Central	106⅛@105⅜	101⅜
Toledo and Wabash	52⅛@52	72
Central Pacific Bonds	89⅜@90⅜@90⅛	....
Union Pacific Bonds	81⅜@83	....

Nearly all the sales of Gold were at 113 ₱ cent., as against 113⅜@113⅜ on Friday. The speculation in the Gold Room is dull. The Foreign Exchanges in large supply and cheaper than for many weeks past. Bankers on London 60 days were done at 109¼@109½ ₱ cent., and we hear of even lower sales in round sums. The Exports of Specie for the week amount $1,345,408, of which $597,000 is in American Gold Coin. The Treasury Office received Customs during the week, $3,091,633; paid out, $256,920 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and sold $1,000,000 on Wednesday last. The Banks again lose on their Gold averages $1,846,427, which brings the present total below fifteen millions. They gain $355,404 in Greenbacks. Their general line of Deposits is $2,413,714 lower than last Monday, and their Loans $1,321,883 lower. Money left off easy at 5@6 ₱ cent. on call loan, and 7 ₱ cent. on Merchant paper of short date.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were steady on a moderate business at the lower quotations made on Friday Afternoon. The 5-20s of 1867, 110⅜@110½ ₱ cent. The State Bonds were also steady. The Pacific Bonds a little lower than on Friday on both Unions and Centrals, but both in fair demand. The Railway speculation continues unsettled by the collision early in the week between the leading *Bull* and *Bear* operators. The latter promise a war to the "bitter end" on all the Stocks in which the former are known to be interested, and this war is already fiercely opened on Ohio and Mississippi Stock, the transfers of which for the annual election have just been closed. The price fell to 32¼@32¾ ₱ cent. New-York Central is down to 92 ₱ cent., while Rock Island has advanced on the bearish excitement to 116¾ ₱ cent. After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night, the market leaving off dull, but at rather steady figures:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, SEPT. 24.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅜	106⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅜	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	110½	110⅜
American Gold Coin	113½	113
Bills on London 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅜	60⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92⅜	92
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87⅜	87⅜
Reading Railroad	96⅜	96⅜
Chicago & Rock Island	115⅜	116⅜
North-western Common	82⅜	82⅜
North-western Preferred	87⅜	87⅜
Pacific Mail Company	42⅜	42⅜
St. Paul Preferred	81⅜	81
St. Paul Common	63⅜	63⅜
Lake Shore	92⅜	92⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅜	32⅜
New-Jersey Central	106	105⅜
Toledo and Wabash	51⅜	52

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 24.

Gold receipts	$599,939 00
Gold payments	2,216,788 42
Gold balance	60,628,182 55
Currency receipts	497,876 57
Currency payments	469,393 60
Currency balance	6,660,741 63
Customs	296,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	2,146,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	114	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	114	5-20 reg., '67	110⅜
5-20 reg., '62	111⅜	5-20 coup., '67	110⅜
5-20 coup., '62	112⅜	5-20 reg., '68	110⅜
5-20 reg., '64	111⅜	5-20 coup., '68	110⅜
5-20 coup., '64	111⅜	10-40 reg.	106⅜
5-20 reg., '65	111⅜	10-40 coup.	106⅜
5-20 coup., '65	111⅜	6s currency	111⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coupon	62⅜	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	102
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	60⅜	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	105
Va. 6s, ex coupon	65	Ky. 6s	98
Va. 6s, new bonds	65	Ill. C. bonds, '70	100
Va. 6s, reg. old	53⅜	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Ga. 6s	82	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
N. Car. 6s, old	50	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car., F. A., n. bds.	23⅜	Ind. 6 ₱ ct. W. L.	100
N. Car., S. T.	23	Ind. 5 ₱ cent.	100
S. Car. 6s	80	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '73	100
S. Car. 6s, new bonds	67⅜	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78	100
S. Car. 6s, Ap'l & Oct.	71⅜	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83	100
Mo. 6s	90⅜	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., '78	100
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is.	90⅜	Mich. 7 ₱ ct. W. L.	100
La. 6s	71	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	107⅜
La. 8s, Levee bonds	75	N. Y. coup. B. L.	107⅜
La. 8s, Levee bonds	87	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	107
La. 7s, Penitentiary	75	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	107
Cal. 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	107
Conn. 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '76	107
R. I. 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	107
Ala. 5s	70	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75	107
Ala. 8s	100	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	101⅜
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. Is.	72	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75	100
Ark. 6s	60⅜		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	Tol. & Wab. 1st ext.	91⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	87	Gt. West. 1st, '88	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	86	Gt. West. 1st, '88	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Gt. West. 2d, '93	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	100	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	100	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	85
Erie 1st Ext.	99⅜	Gal. & Chi. ext.	98
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	92	Gal. & Chi. 2d	96
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	85	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	97⅜
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	85	Morris & Essex 1st	102
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	79	Morris & Essex 2d	94
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	97
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F. '85	104	N. J. Cen. 2d	101
Harlem 1st	101⅜	N. J. Cen. new bds.	101
Alb'y & Susq. 1st Bs.	100	Pitts., F. W. & Chi. 1st	96
Alb'y & Susq. 2d Bs.	92⅜	Pitts., F. W. & Chi. 2d	96
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c., 1st	110⅜	Pitts., F. W. & Chi. 3d	91⅜
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c., 2d	95	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	95
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	90	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	95⅜
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	76⅜
Cen. Pac. Bds.	90	Chi. & Alton S. F.	102
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	83	Chi. & Alton inc.	94
Union Pac. L'd Gr. 7s	72⅜	Ohio & Miss. 1st	90
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	74⅜	St. L. & Iron Mt. bds.	85⅜
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	110	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	105
Alton & T. H. 1st	97	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	92
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref.	82⅜	Mil. & St. P. 1st	84
Alt. & T. H. 2d, inc.	75	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	88
Chi. & N. W. 1st	92⅜	Mil. & St. P. 2d	87⅜
Han. & St. Jo. L'd Gr.	108	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	82⅜
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	105	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	62⅜
Lack. & West. Bds.	95	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D	79
Del., L. & West. 1st	101	Bos., H. & Erie, guar.	26
Del., L. & West. 2d	94		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	128	Importers' & Traders'	154
Manhattan	146	Park	160
Merchants'	128	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Mechanics'	135	Central National	105
Union	131	Fourth National	105⅜
America	145	Ninth National	110
City	210	Tenth National	125
Phenix	108	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	110
Tradesmen's	151	Del. & Hud. Canal	122
Fulton	160	Penn. Coal	220⅜
Mechanics' & Traders'	130	Md. Coal Co.	26
National	118	American Coal	35⅜
Merchants' Exchange	101	Canton Co., Balt.	62
Seventh Ward	110	Western Union Tel.	34⅜
Commerce	120	Quicksilver Mining	5⅜
Mercantile	125	Quicksilver Pref.	6⅜
American Exchange	114	Mariposa Mining	5⅜
Chatham	170	Mariposa Pref.	11⅜
Irving	120	Mar. Trustee Certs.	35
Citizens'	130	Boston Water Power	14⅜
People's	140	Adams Express	65⅜
East River	110	Wells-Fargo Express	33
Market	120	American Express	41
Nassau	100	United States Ex.	34⅜
Shoe and Leather	162	Merchants' Union Ex.	13⅜
Continental	93⅜	Pacific Mail	42⅜
St. Nicholas	111		

Earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad for the second week in September, 1870, compared with the same period last year:

	1870.	1869.
Freight	$28,276	$22,050
Coal	16,446	12,673
Passengers	14,097	13,475
Miscellaneous	1,700	1,700
Total	$60,621	$49,899
Add one week	59,938	54,252
Total two weeks	$120,559	$104,151

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS
OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
AND ALL ITS BRANCHES,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1870.

☞ FIVE-TWENTY BONDS ARE SELLING today at an average of 111½, and at this price—if the Government should allow them to run five years—they pay only three and three-quarter per cent. per annum.

SIXES OF 1881, TEN-FORTIES AND CURRENCY, at present prices, pay only four and a half per cent. interest per annum.

CENTRAL PACIFIC SIXES, into which so many are now wisely converting their Five-twenties and other Government bonds, are today selling at 90 to 90½ flat, that is—the three months' interest now accrued goes to the purchaser—pay, at this rate, seven per cent. per annum.

We say "wisely," and for the following reasons: The main line is finished, fully equipped, with no floating debt, and is worth over one hundred million dollars; the sixes are a first mortgage on this property; they cannot be increased, and the amount is only $28,620,000; the gross earnings from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, were $5,017,505 72, and for the first fifteen days in September reached $423,335, and will reach fully the enormous sum of $8,000,000 this year; the net earnings on their local business alone are enough to pay the interest on these bonds without taking into account at all their immense through business; their receipts this year for corresponding months are twenty-five to thirty per cent. more than last year, and we have no doubt the increase will be fully in this proportion the coming year.

We have known all about the affairs of the road from its commencement, and that the men connected with it are careful and prudent business men; and, in short, we have no hesitation in recommending holders of Government bonds to make the exchange.

The difference of about 22 per cent. is a sure profit.

The bonds bear interest six per cent., January and July, both principal and interest payable in New-York City, dollar for dollar, in United States gold coin.

FISK & HATCH.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	10	Leather, sides	6,420
Broom-corn, bales	120	Lard, pkgs.	267
Cotton, bales	47	Lard, kegs	270
Eggs, bbls.	609	Butter, pkgs.	2,256
Flour, bbls.	8,908	Cheese, boxes	12,844
Wheat, bushels	149,825	Oil-cake, pkgs.	100
Corn, bushels	62,933	Sumac, bags	100
Oats, bushels	119,168	Starch, boxes	1,475
Malt, bushels	840	Tobacco, hhds.	96
Corn-meal, bbls.	129	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	488
Corn-meal, bags	225	Whisky, bbls.	440
Hemp, bales	6	Wool, bales	13
Hops, bales	370		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Columbia*, for Glasgow—164 tierces Beef, 5 cases Machinery, 25,175 bushels Wheat, 50 tierces Lard, 6 casks Sperm-oil, 300 boxes Corn, 2,041 boxes Cheese, 100 cases Maizena, 44 bbls. Ore, 3,275 bbls. Flour, 79 boxes Clocks, 25 hhds. Tallow, 40 bbls. Apples, 103 bbls. Fish-oil, 5 casks Oil-foots.

By the bark *Annie Troop*, for Bremen—3,673 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Chillianwallah*, for Genoa—50 boxes Extract Quer, 10,650 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand and quoted firm at $6 50@$7. Pearls continue very dull at $9@$9 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 405 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been in unusually active demand and very firm in price. Sales have been reported here of 6,982 bags by the *Merrimac*, 1,427 bags by the *Hailey*, and 1,084 bags by the *Hanover*, (the latter from Europe;) also at Baltimore, 4,000 bags to arrive by the Norwegian brig *Flamingo*, (which sailed from Rio Aug. 4,) 1,500 bags by the British brig *Endora*, 1,468 bags by the bark *Vesta*, and 500 bags by the *Potomac*; and at New-Orleans, 5,000 bags to arrive by the British ship *Sedburgh*, (which sailed from Rio Aug. 15,) all on private terms, making the aggregate of the sales of Rio reported since our last, 32,080 bags at all three ports named, the market closing strong and buoyant. There were rumors current of some other invoices having been closed out in this market, including an additional 4,000 bags by the *Hailey*, but the rumor lacks confirmation. The *Swenson*, with 5,498 bags Rio (sold to arrive and already reported) has just arrived. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 32,604 bags. In other descriptions there has not been much animation. Prices show no change of moment. We quote Java at 19c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15c.@19c.; Laguayra, 15¾c.@18c.; Rio, 9¾c.@13c., in bond; native Ceylon, 17¼c.@18c.; Jamaica, 14c.@18c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15¾c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15¼c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8¾c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—In the absence of Liverpool telegrams up to a late hour, the local market was very dull and weak for prompt deliveries, particularly for Low Middling, the offerings of which were more liberal at a shade lower prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 853 bales, for early delivery, (of which 109 bales were to arrive,) including 494 bales to spinners, 244 bales to shippers, and 115 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there were 4,000 bales disposed of, including 1,700 bales basis Low Middling, for September delivery, at 17⅜c.; 1,300 bales do., October delivery, at 16⅞c.@16⅝c.; 500 bales do., for November delivery, at 16⅛c.@16⅝c. Also, 500 bales do., September delivery, for Mobile, on private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅜	14	14⅜	14⅜
Good Ordinary	16⅜	16⅜	17	17⅜
Low Middling	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18⅜
Middling	18	18	18⅜	18⅜
Good Middling	18⅜	19	19⅜	19⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	12,231
Receipts last week	9,694
Receipts the preceding week	7,041
Receipts since Sept. 1	22,880
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	777,417
Receipts the preceding year	542,100
Receipts ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports since our last	15,880
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	489,043
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	1,233,557
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	222,587
Estimated stock here	14,500

Messrs. HAYNES & Co. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	8,416	17,215	2,184	
Mobile	3,227	11,681		
Galveston	1,249	5,030		
Florida	60			
Savannah	12,694	9,193		
Charleston	7,880	4,230		
New-York	1,423	14,507	4,854	
Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore	2,095	7,800	250	
Total this week	36,714	70,325	7,288	
Previously reported	35,149		13,327	1,494
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	71,863	70,325	20,615	1,494
Same time last year	60,285	54,610	5,184	3,721

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	467,000	442,000	422,170
Afloat from India	328,000	279,000	481,000
Afloat from America	15,000	4,509	2,300
Stock in London	32,640	38,920	52,738
Afloat for London	42,000	146,006	151,000
Stock in Havre	174,660	46,120	20,173
Afloat for Havre	29,927	100,103	101,113
Stock in Bremen	16,500	4,376	10,013
Afloat for Bremen	....	1,801	5,619
Stock in United States ports	70,325	54,610	63,475
Stock in the interior towns	15,592	9,122	4,813
Total	1,231,644	1,126,801	1,335,314
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1869	....	95,043	....
Decrease compared with 1868	....	....	113,670
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	65,000	60,000	108,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	9⅜d.	12½d.	10⅜d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	18⅜c.	29½c.	29c.
Price of Gold	113	133⅜	141⅜

Stocks in the Interior Towns, Sept. 23.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	2,276	1,773
Columbus, Ga.	2,024	1,947
Macon, Ga.	2,390	2,486
Selma, Ala.	2,300	100
Montgomery, Ala.	1,244	2,202
Memphis, Tenn.	1,362	593
Nashville, Tenn.	1,997	21
Total	15,592	9,122

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very limited movement reported in State and Western Flour, since our last, and, though the offerings of desirable lots have not been extensive, the tendency of prices has been in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,850 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at from $4 75@$5 10, chiefly $4 85@$5; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 15@$5 35, chiefly at $5 25@$5 35; very good to very choice do., $5 35@$5 60; poor to good shipping Extra Western, at $5@$5 35; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, at $5 20@$5 50, ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 10@$4 75
Sour Flour	4 50@ 5 15
Superfine State and Western	4 75@ 5 15
Extra State	5 15@ 6 15
Extra City, shipping brands	5 15@ 6 15
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 20@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 55@ 8 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 00@ 6 35
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 40@ 8 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 50@ 8 25

Southern Flour has been in moderate supply and light demand at rather easier rates. Sales reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at about $4 75@$6 15 for very poor to good ordinary, and $6 15@$9 25 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate request at $3 85@$4 70 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Corn-meal has been more actively sought after, chiefly for the Provincial and West India trade, at $4 65@$5 15 for Yellow and White Western; $4 80@$4 75 for Jersey; $5 for Marsh's Caloric; $5 30@$5 30 for Brandywine, and $5@$5 15 for Southern, ₱ bbl.; sales, 1,600 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extras	$4 75@$6 10
Southern Flour, good to very choice extras	6 10@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	3 85@ 4 70
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	4 00@ 5 30
Corn-meal, puncheon	25 00@25 25

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been decidedly less active today. The receipts and offerings have been fair, especially of other than prime parcels of Red and Amber Winter, and New Nos. 1 and 2 Spring. Prices of Winter opened rather stronger, but closed in favor of buyers, with a moderate inquiry noted at from $1 25@$1 38 for inferior Red to strictly prime Amber Western, chiefly at $1 35 @ for boat-loads of prime Amber, afloat, and $1 33 for do., in store, though some car-loads of choice Amber were placed as high as $1 28 in store and afloat, ₱ bushel. There has been comparatively little call for Spring, which has been depressed and generally quoted at the close about 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel lower. Some demand prevailed for prime to strictly choice new No. 1 Spring at $1 28@$1 30, chiefly for boat-loads of prime at $1 28, at which the main sales were effected, though part of a boat-load was placed at $1 28½, and some car-loads at $1 29@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Sound old No. 1 Spring was available in store at $1 23, but the best bid reported was $1 20 ₱ bushel. No. 2 Spring has not attracted much attention; some boat-loads of fair to good steamer grades were purchased at $1 12@$1 15, chiefly at $1 13@$1 14; while for prime steamer do., holders were asking $1 17 ₱ bushel. New No. 2 Spring was not plenty, and was held altogether above the views of buyers. There was not much call for White Wheat, which was available at easier figures. The general market closed flat and weak, particularly for Spring, the supply of which was most liberal. Sales reported since our last of 87,300 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 60, chiefly at $1 50@$1 55; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 38, chiefly at $1 33@$1 35; No. 1 Spring at $1 20@$1 30, chiefly prime new at $1 28; No. 2 Spring at $1 10@$1 17 for soft and warm to good old and new Milwaukee, and $1 08@$1 15 for soft to very good Chicago and Racine; No. 3 spring at $1 05; Rejected and Mixed Spring at 98c.@$1 03; Red and Amber State at $1 32½@$1 37½; New Red and Amber Southern at $1 33@$1 40; White Southern at $1 45@$1 60, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in more confident demand, chiefly for trade purposes, at improved prices, though closing less buoyantly. The main inquiry has been for prime new Mixed Western at 90c.@91c., afloat, ₱ bushel; some boat-loads of Ordinary Sound were sold as low as 88c.@88½c.; and about 12,000 bushels weavil-cut were disposed of from store at 86c. ₱ bushel. Yellow Western Corn was in request at 94c., but was held at 96c. for boat-loads of prime, ₱ bushel. A few lots by rail were placed within our range. White Corn was quiet at about quoted rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 85,000 bushels at 85c.@91c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, closing at about 90c.@91c. for very good to prime boat-loads, afloat; 93c.@96c. for Yellow Western and State; 97c.@98c. for White do., and 82c.@85c. for Unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in limited demand on the basis of 85c.@86½c. for poor ordinary to very choice new Western, ₱ bushel. Barley continues in limited request, with sales reported of only small lots new Chicago and Canada at $1 25@$1 35 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been in some demand, including Canada, at about $1 22½@$1 30, and Western and State at $1 10@$1 22½ ₱ bushel; sales 5,600 bushels. Oats have been in better supply and quiet at declining prices. Prime New Mixed Western were in some request at 53c., and part of a load of Old do. found a buyer at 50c., afloat, ₱ bushel. White were not much sought after, and very light dealings were reported, chiefly at 55c. for prime Ohio, in store, ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels at 51½c.@57½c., as the extremes for very inferior to very choice New Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, and 50c. for Old Western, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 3,275 bbls. Flour and 25,175 bushels Wheat for Glasgow.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in rather light demand at 90c.@95c. for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at 60c.@$1 05, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in slack demand at from 15c.@23c. for New Crop, 10c.@20c. for Yearlings, and 1c.@8c. for old growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 370 bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 53,217 Hides; sales, 59,920 Hides and 220 bales do., the latter including according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 14,560 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@24½ lbs. 24c.@24½c., gold, selected; 600 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22 lbs., 1,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, (to arrive,) 11 lbs., private terms; 1,300 Dry Entre Rios, 22 lbs., 24½c., 4,350 Dry Montevideo, 21½@22 lbs., 23c.@23½c., gold, selected; 1,300 Dry Montevideo, Seconds, 22 lbs., private terms; 2,400 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 22½c., gold, selected; 4,500 Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 21½ lbs., 2,500 Dry Rio Grande, Seconds, 20 lbs., 8,750 Dry California, 20@25 lbs., 3,200 Dry Central American, 20@22 lbs., private terms; 3,850 Dry Porto Cabello, 21½ lbs., 20c. gold, as they run; 2,550 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., 300 Dry Mexican, 24 lbs., 1,400 Dry Texas, 23@24 lbs., 600 Dry Salted Payta, 25 lbs., 3,120 Wet Salted Texas, 60 lbs., private terms; 1,600 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 70@85 lbs., 10½c.@11½c. currency, as they run; 2,000 City Slaughter, 68 lbs., 11½c., currency, selected; 125 bales Calcutta Cow, 10@11 lbs., 95 bales Calcutta Buffalo, private terms. The stock on hand is 70,600 Hides and 485 bales, (same time last year 160,400 Hides and 820 bales,) as follows: 45,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 9,200 Dry Montevideo, 2,200 Dry California, 3,000 Dry Central American, 1,500 Dry and Salted Savanilla, &c., 6,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 3,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Cow, 435 Bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The better qualities of Hemlock Sole find a ready sale at full rates, while the poorer grades are neglected. Heavy weights are in small stock and wanted. Union Crop has been quiet at unchanged figures. Some inquiry prevails for choice lots of Rough Leather at steady prices. The receipts, since our last, have been 6,430 sides. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 35c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 19c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c.

MOLASSES—Has been very dull at about previously-quoted rates; New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 37c.@55c.; New Crop Cuba at 30c.@34c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@$1, ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	25c.@28c.	25c.@30c.
Cuba, Clayed	28c.@32c.	27c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	30c.@33c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	38c.@42c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@55c.
English Islands	—@—	38c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	80c.@$1

OIL CAKE—Has been moderately active, but at easier prices. Sales, 200 tons City, from East India seed, at $39 75, gold, and 100 tons Western at $41 50, currency, ₱ ton.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been offered less freely, and has been quoted strong at about 13½c. ₱ gallon, with some holders demanding higher figures. The demand has been fair, but as prices a fraction below the asking rates, hence business has been restricted. Some odd lots were picked up [illegible] ₱ gallon for delivery, [illegible]. Crude, in shipping order, has been quoted steadily at 17c. here, and 13¼c. at Philadelphia, but without important movement. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia were 930 bbls. At the Creek the current quotations were $3 30@$3 40 [illegible] ₱ bbl. [illegible] unwilling to pay these prices, and [illegible] were not important. Refined Oil has been in rather better supply in the local market, and prices have been somewhat less buoyant, with a moderate trade reported, including for Standard White, for prompt delivery, at the closing, 2,000 bbls., which make the price equal to 25¼c. in the regular way; 2,000 bbls. do., September delivery, chiefly at 25¼c.; 2,000 bbls. do., early October delivery, at equal to about 25¼c.; and 3,000 bbls. do., September and October deliveries, part at 25¼c. ₱ gallon. In Philadelphia the dealings have been quite large, especially for October delivery, mostly for export, closing a shade stronger, sales having been reported of 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for September, at 25¼c.@25¾c., closing at about 25¾c.@25⅞c.; 15,000 bbls. do., October, at 25¾c.@26c., closing at 26c.@26¼c.; and 3,000 bbls. do., remainder of September and early October, chiefly at 25¾c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of refined at Philadelphia were 250 bbls. The export clearances hence included 3,673 bbls. for Bremen, and 10,650 cases for Genoa. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in demand since our last, within a range of 30½c.@31¼c., as extremes, ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 4,600 cases for early delivery. Naphtha continues in moderate request at 10½c., in shipping order, 10c.@10½c., in cases, and 5¼c.@5⅝c. in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been generally depressed and decidedly lower today. The main call for prompt delivery has been for Western Mess at $24 25@$24 50 in round and job lots, at which figures, however, the dealings have been very moderate. Clear Pork has attracted some attention at $29 50@$29 75 for ice-cured City; $28 for Old Western, and $29 for Old Sheer do., in a jobbing way; also Prime at $22 50@$24, and Rumps at $24, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess has been very dull; the last reported sale was of Western at $26 ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 520 bbls., at $25@$25 25 for Western Mess, chiefly $25 in round, and $25 12½@$25 25 in job lots; $22 50@$24 for Prime and Extra Prime; $28 50@$29 for City Mess; $25 25@$25 50 for Thin Mess; $26 for Western Prime Mess; $28@$29 75 for Clear and Sheer Clear, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery, Western Mess has been in fair demand, but at easier prices under more liberal offerings; sales, 3,600 bbls. at $25, buyer September; $25, seller October; and $24 75@$24 87, seller November. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate supply and slack request, closing again cheaper at from 11¼c.@12c. ₱ lb., as the extremes. Cut-meats have been in light demand, but quoted firm. Sales have been reported of equal to 65 pkgs., in lots, at 15¼c.@16¼c. for City-pickled Shoulders; 17c.@18c. for Smoked do.; 19½c.@20¼c. for Pickled Hams; 20c.@22½c. for Smoked Hams, ₱ lb. City-cured Bacon continues quiet but firm, with light offerings reported on the basis of 18c.@18½c., chiefly 18c., for Long Clear, ₱ lb.; sales, 75 boxes. Lard has been quoted about steady, and has not been offered freely, but the dealings have been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 250 tcs. and bbls. at 14¾c.@16½c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15¾c.@15⅞c. for Prime Western Steam, and 14¾c.@15¼c. for City, the latter an extreme, ₱ lb. For forward delivery, no transactions are reported. Beef continues in demand and quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 125 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef is very dull at $24 50@$29 for Prime Mess, $30@$32 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been quiet at $24@$28, in job lots, for ice-cured, ₱ bbl. The main call for Butter has been for the better grades at well supported prices. We quote State and Pennsylvania, inferior to fancy, at 25c.@50c., and Western, inferior to fancy, at 15c.@38c.; the day's receipts were 2,256 pkgs. Cheese continues in fair request and firm. We quote at from 4c.@14½c. as the extremes, for very common to fancy factory; the day's receipts have been 12,844 boxes.

SKINS—Deer have been quoted a shade higher for other than heavy stock, which has been reduced in price, with a fair inquiry noted, and sales of 25,000 lbs. Para, 11,000 lbs. Central American, 4,400 lbs. Honduras, and 2,000 lbs. Texas and Southern. Receipts, 160 bales from Aspinwall, 27 bales from Vera Cruz, 24 bales from Truxillo, 10 bales from Para, 3 bales from Ruatan Island and 5 bales Southern. We quote: Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, 34c.@36c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 40c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 40c.@42c.; Porto Cabello, 34c.@35c.; Para, 36@37c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 18c.@36c., currency. Prime qualities of Goat have been active and firm; sales, 74 bales Mexican, 40 bales Cape, 34 bales Sandwich Islands, 12 bales Rio Hacha, and 12 bales Payta, and to arrive, 25 bales East India, on private terms. Receipts, 407 bales Curacoa, 24 bales from Vera Cruz, 73 bales from Aspinwall, 3 bales from Buenos Ayres, and 2 bales from New-Orleans. We quote: Tampico Goat, 51c.@58c.; Matamoras, 50c.@53c.; Vera Cruz, 57½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 55c.@58c.; Payta, 55c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57½c.; Cape, 40c.@42c., ₱ lb.; Madras, each, 61c.@70c.; Patna, each, 50c.@55c., currency.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been purchased to the extent of 2,000 bags, at Boston, at $2 22½, gold, ₱ bushel, showing a steady market.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderate demand at about previous figures. Sales, 522 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9⅞c.@10¼c., and 310 boxes Havana at from 10c.@11¼c., the latter rate for choice clarified, ₱ lb. The stock of Bag Sugar has been augmented by the arrival of the bark *Annie Richmond*, with 25,685 mats from Manila. The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands, this morning, was estimated at 70,226 hhds., 105,364 boxes and 522,352 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9¾c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10¼c.; good to choice Grocery grades, 10⅜c.@10¾c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9⅞c.@11¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at 11¼c.@13¾c., as extremes.

TALLOW, &C.—Prime Tallow has been fairly active and steady. Sales, 158,000 lbs. Tallow, at 9c.@9¼c. for ordinary to choice, in hhds., chiefly at 9¼c. for prime; 25,000 lbs. Stearine, at 13¾c.@19c.; and 21,000 lbs. Grease, at 8¼c.@13c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet and weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 325 bbls., in lots, at 88c.@89c. for wood and iron-bound pkgs., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 440 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The business for British ports has been on a restricted scale, but rates have been quoted as fairly sustained. For Continental, Baltic and Mediterranean ports, there has been a good demand for room, chiefly for Petroleum vessels, at firm and buoyant rates. For Liverpool, there were taken 370 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 1,250 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and a British brig, with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s., and if to London at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For London, 3,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d. by sale, and 2s. 9d. by steamer, ₱ bbl.; and by the steamer *Erin*, 46,500 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 8d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, by steamer, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Bristol, 1,750 bbls. Petroleum, by a British bark, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Cork and orders for the United Kingdom and the Continent, a British bark, with 5,500 bbls. Petroleum at 5s., with 6d. off if direct; a British brig, with 2,500 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s.; and a British bark, with 4,250 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Continental ports direct, a British ship, with 4,550 bbls. Petroleum, and a Norwegian bark, with 3,500 bbls. do., both from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₱ bbl. For a Danish port direct, a bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, also from Philadelphia, at 6s. ₱ bbl. For Antwerp, a vessel, with general cargo, including Grain, Resin, Tobacco, &c., on private terms. For a Baltic port, a North German bark, with 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d. or 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl. short or long lay days. For Gibraltar and orders, a British bark, with equal to 15,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms. For Pernambuco, two North German brigs, of an aggregate capacity of 5,200 bbls., with Flour, &c., on private terms.

DRY GOODS.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
LINES OF COLORED AND BLACK SATINS, $1, $1 25, AND $1 50 PER YARD.
BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS, FROM $1 50 PER YARD.
SASH RIBBONS, 75 CENTS, 88 CENTS, AND $1 PER YARD.
CLEARING OUT OVER FIVE THOUSAND PIECES OF COLORED BLACK SATIN RIBBONS AT 10 CENTS PER YARD, REGULAR PRICE 25 CENTS.
NEW STYLES IN BONNET AND NECK RIBBONS.
EXAMINE OUR NEW FEATHERS AND FLOWERS. LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND, NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST., CORNER STORE,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

LEATHER SATCHELS, 75 CENTS, $1, $1 20, $1 25, $1 30, $1 50, AND $1 60.
SPECIALTIES—PERFUMERY, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, BRUSHES, COMBS, POCKET-BOOKS, FANS, HAT AND BONNET ORNAMENTS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
NEW LINES OF JEWELRY, FROM 25 CENTS THE SET AND UPWARD.
UMBRELLAS, HOOP-SKIRTS, SMALL WARES, HAIR GOODS, CORSETS, 50c., 60c., 75c., $1, $1 25 AND $1 50—EXAMINE.
ZEPHYR WOOLS, KNITTING YARNS, WORSTED EMBROIDERIES—ALL CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ GRAND, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
FIFTY NEW STYLES OF TRIMMING FOR DRESSES AND CLOAKS.
EVERY SHADE AND WIDTH, IN COLORED AND BLACK SILK RIBBON VELVETS UNDER REGULAR PRICES; BEST MAKES.
NEW STYLES IN MORSE TRIMMINGS, GIMPS, BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS, &c., &c., CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ GRAND, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
HUNDREDS OF EMBROIDERED SETS, BARGAIN.
FINE LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 31 CENTS AND UPWARD.
BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF LACE COLLARS, IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES. LACE COLLARS, 15, 18, 25, 31, 38, 44 AND 50 CENTS—EXAMINE. GIMPURE, APPLIQUE, POINT, BRUSSELS AND OTHER LACES. LARGE ASSORTMENT.
EXAMINE OUR LACE UNDER-SLEEVES.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311, and 311½ GRAND, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
BARGAINS IN LADIES', MISSES' AND BOYS' HOSIERY.
LINES OF BERLIN, CLOTH AND CASHMERE GLOVES WE OFFER AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR (PART OF A JOBBER'S STOCK.)
LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDER-VESTS, DRAWERS, ALL UNDER VALUE.
LARGE VARIETY OF NECK-TIES, BOWS, &c., WE OFFER.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ GRAND, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON

KID GLOVES,

THE BEST DOLLAR KID IN THE WORLD.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,
COLORS SUPERB.
[illegible] OF THE ALEXANDRE AND [illegible] KID GLOVE.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ GRAND, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
Have now open a Full Line of Goods, AT RETAIL, in the following Departments:
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS AND SATINS,
FRENCH DRESS GOODS,
ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,
IRISH POPLINS,
IN ALL THE NEW SHADES OF THE SEASON,
LACES, PARIS EMBROIDERIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
BLACK CLOAKING VELVETS,
COLORED AND BLACK BONNET AND TRIMMING VELVETS,
COLORED AND BLACK RIBBON VELVETS,
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
BROCHE AND FANCY SHAWLS,
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS AND QUILTS,
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTH'S FURNISHINGS, HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS AND GLOVES,
LADIES', MISSES' AND INFANTS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

The attention of STRANGERS and our CUSTOMERS is called to the above IMPORTATION, comprising all the "NOVELTIES" produced this season, and forming the finest selection yet offered, and at the most

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND NEWEST COLORINGS,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
CORNICES, SHADE HOLLANDS, &C., &C.
CURTAINS AND WINDOW SHADES PUT UP IN BEST MANNER.
MATTRESSES AND BEDDING MADE TO ORDER.
CHURCHES, HOTELS AND STEAMERS FITTED OUT AT SHORT NOTICE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CARPETS,
OF THE MOST ELEGANT DESCRIPTION,
AND IN GREAT VARIETY.
NOW IN STORE,
AND ARRIVING BY EVERY STEAMER.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

AT KINZEY'S, 691 BROADWAY.

VELVETS AND PLUSHES.

SILK BONNET VELVETS, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50.
SPLENDID VELVETEENS, EVERY COLOR, 60c. yard.
SILK PLUSHES, 50c. 75c., 88c., $1 yard.
SATINS, SILK, AND VELVETS ON THE BIAS.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

CLOSING OUT 25,000 PIECES SILK AND SATIN TRIMMINGS AT 25 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.	15,000 PIECES COLORED AND BLACK SILK VELVETS, 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c. 60c., 75c., 88c. piece.

SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c. piece.
SILK AND SATIN GIMPS, 25c. to $1 piece.
SILK FRINGES, 25c. to $3 piece.
BLACK SILK FRINGES, 6c., 10c., 15c., 25c. yard.
COLORED SILK FRINGES, 6c., 10c., 15c., 25c. yard.
WIDE BLACK SILK VELVETS, 75c. and $1 piece.
SILK TRIMMING VELVETS, 6c., 10c., 15c., 25c. yard.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

SASH RIBBONS, 28c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 88c. up.
ROMAN NECK RIBBONS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c. yard.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c. piece.
FANCY RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c. yard.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

ALL THE NEW STYLES FRENCH FLOWERS.
OVER 150 NEW STYLES FANCY FEATHERS.
OSTRICH TIPS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 88c.
LONG OSTRICH FEATHERS, 75c. and $1.
FANCY FEATHERS, EVERY COLOR, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
FANCY BIRDS WITH PLUMES, 50c. and 60c.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED.
AUCTION LOTS AT SMALL ADVANCE.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN ROUND HATS, IN VELVETS, PLUSHES, SILKS, STRAWS, FELTS, AND FANCY HATS.
OPENING A NEW DEPARTMENT OF TRIMMED HATS.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

LADIES' HOSIERY, 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c. pair.
MISSES' HOSIERY, 12½c., 15c., 18c., 25c. pair.
GENTS' ENGLISH FULL REGULAR, 25c. pair.
LADIES' KID GLOVES, 50c., 75c. pair.
LADIES' TWO-BUTTON KIDS, 95c. pair.
LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR CHEAP.

NOTION DEPARTMENT.

BEST HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. card, 11c. box.
SPOOL AND SKEIN SEWING SILKS, 1c.
FINE ALPACA SKIRT BRAIDS, 5c.
FINE ENGLISH STAR BRAIDS, 15c. dozen pieces.
BEST DIAMOND-POINTED PINS, 4c. paper.
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, 10c. ounce.
BEST 100-YARD MACHINE SILKS, 10c. spool.

JEWELRY AND ORNAMENTS.

2,000 JET SETS, 25c. to $3.	2,000 FANCY SETS, 25c. to $3 50.

JET CHAINS, LOCKETS, EAR-RINGS, CROSSES, BANDS, NECKLACES, HAIR-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c.

5,000 PAIRS FANCY SLEEVE-BUTTONS, 10c. to 75c. pair.	2,000 PAIRS JET BRACELETS, 25c. to $1 50 pair.

PORTEMONNAIES, BAGS, ORNAMENTS, &c.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

FINE WORKED SETS, 50c., 60c., 75c., $1, up.
LACE COLLARS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
FINE LINE WORKED BANDS, 25c., 50c., 75c.

2,000 Dozen LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS 80c., $1, and $1 25 dozen.	2,500 Dozen HEM-STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c. to 50c. piece.

GENTS' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c.

500 LOTS OF AUCTION GOODS OPENING ON MONDAY.
WM. KINZEY,
No. 691 Broadway,
Between Amity and Fourth sts.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
OUR STOCK OF
FALL MILLINERY GOODS,
VELVETS, HATS, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS,
Will amply repay inspection.
WE CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.
Full lines of the celebrated
JOSEPH KID GLOVES.
JOBBING-ROOM UPSTAIRS.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

773 BROADWAY. 773
BENNETT WILLIAMS
Has just opened
FALL GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
1,000 pieces VALENCIENNES EDGINGS, LACES, [illegible] Insertions.
REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, POINT DUCHESSE LACES.
BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE, FRENCH LACES.
REAL POINT, THREAD, VALENCIENNES COLLARS, SETS, CAPES, COLLARETTES, [illegible] HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
[illegible] AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
LLAMA LACE POINTS, SACKS, PARASOL COVERS.
500 DOZEN KID GLOVES, $1 PER PAIR, WORTH $1 50.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

14th-st. and 6th-av.—grand opening
FOR THE FALL SEASON.
Our stock of Fancy Goods has just arrived, and on
MONDAY MORNING
and every morning through the week we shall be constantly opening new goods of every description, selected by Mr. Macy himself in the best European markets, and unequaled in variety, style and price.

Among them will be found a superior assortment of JET JEWELRY, GILT AND FANCY JEWELRY, of elegant and unique styles, such as are rarely found in this market; also,

A choice stock of
FINE FRENCH BRONZES,
in pairs and single pieces, entirely new designs and at extremely low prices; also,

Crystal vases, gilt ornaments, French and Bohemian vases, toilet sets, mantel sets and parlor and boudoir ornaments in beautiful and attractive styles; also,

An extensive assortment of
SCOTCHWOOD GOODS
in great variety, including many new things not before presented to our customers—also,

A beautiful selection of
WORSTED PATTERNS
in different styles of embroidery for slippers, cushions, chair-backs, &c. Now is the time to select these to make up for Christmas gifts, while there is a large stock and a choice of handsome patterns—also,

The Russia and Vienna leather goods, portemonnaies, glove and handkerchief boxes, elegant French fans at all prices, opera-glasses, bouquet-holders, jewel-cases, &c.—also,

Toilet articles in great variety, all the
POPULAR PERFUMES,
combs and brushes in buffalo and ivory, manufactured to order for us, and warranted to be first-class goods,—also,

Fancy silk, satin and paper boxes, and
BON-BON BOXES,
in immense variety. We were scarcely able to supply our customers with these goods last year, and we have opened them unusually early this season, that all may have a chance to select them before the Christmas rush—also,

WOODEN GOODS of every description, both ornamental and useful. Carved baskets, book-stands, wall-pockets, &c., wooden egg-stands, knives and forks, bread-plates, table-mats and everything appropriate for
WOODEN WEDDINGS.

In addition to these, our customers will find the following departments well stocked and in prime order for Fall trade:

HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
SILVER-WARE,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
FELT AND STRAW GOODS,
BOWS AND TIES,
RIBBONS;

We have just opened our Fall importations of Ribbons, and customers will find exactly the shade, width and quality they desire at the right price.

During this last week we have opened
A NEW ROOM.
Do not fail to visit it, for in it you will find every description of house-keeping goods too numerous to mention.

We keep constantly on hand all the
POPULAR BOOKS
of the day, the favorite magazines, all styles of Bibles and Prayer-books, and shall open this Fall the largest assortment of
CHILDREN'S BOOKS
for Holiday gifts to be found in this City.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st., 13th-st. and 6th-av.

N. B.—Don't fail to read our other advertisement in this paper.

R. H. MACY,

14th-st., 13th-st. and 6th-av.
CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

We have opened this week in the children's department an elegant assortment of doll's articles. The most fastidious doll can be suited with a wardrobe just like that of her mistress. She can have a real
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWL.
She can have a real
FRENCH BONNET.
She can have a real
LACE HANDKERCHIEF.
She can have a real
SILK PARASOL.
She can have a real pair of
KID BOOTS AND GLOVES.

She can have everything that grown-up people have—a writing-desk, a glove-box, a work-box, a prayer-book, a rosary, a fan, a hair net, a water-proof cloak, a shawl strap, an opera hood and opera glass, a story book, a pair of corsets, a walking suit, a whole suit of under-clothing, a pair of stockings, a pair of garters, a portmonnaie, a round comb, a toilet outfit, a checker board, a set of jewelry, a pack of cards, a puff box, a fork and spoon, a looking-glass, a feather duster, a scrubbing-brush, a bed to sleep in, and a house to live in, if she will only come to
MACY'S
any time after she has read this advertisement, and the oftener she comes the more she will see.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st., 13th-st. and 6th-av.

N. B.—Don't fail to read our other advertisements in this paper.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
HAT AND BONNET DEPARTMENT,
NEW STYLES, BOTH TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
FRITZ, STRASBOURG, PARIS, NILSSON, SEEBACH, RHINE, METZ, SAILOR, SEINE, GARDE ZETLAND, ELBE, TOUL, &c., &c.
AN IMMENSE STOCK TO SELECT FROM, LARGELY BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ GRAND, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.—On MONDAY, 26th current, I will open my new stock of shawls. These goods are my own selection, and afford facilities to buyers looking for shawls, in keeping with really good taste. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st, near Broadway.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

Mme. FERRERO, No. 6 Lafayette-place, has now on hand an elegant and varied assortment of the new and leading styles of Fall and Winter Millinery, the new Hat, "Princess Alice," Mourning Bonnets, &c., &c.

FURNITURE.

PLAIN AND DECORATED FURNITURE,

For City and country residences; also, mattresses, &c., all of our own manufacture. We also manufacture the Ashland Combination Bedstead, combining double and single bed, or crib, in one. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO.,
NO. 59 4TH-AV.,
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store,)
Importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.
MATTRESSES.
Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed-Bottoms.
Elder Down, Plumes, Cretons, &c.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.
Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.
Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.
JOHN H. WILCOX,
formerly of
MELLEN & WILCOX.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist with the washing in a small private family; excellent City references. Call or address No. 246 West 30th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS' situation by a very respectable young woman; she is a good seamstress and nurse; can cut and fit and operate on machines; City or country; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse by a competent and reliable woman, a Protestant; from long experience in the care of infants will take the entire charge; the best of reference. Apply at No. 159 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman (Protestant) as first-class laundress; understands doing up laces and fine muslins in a superior manner; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as a superior waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; refers to her former employer, where she lived three years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG COLORED girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; can furnish good City references from former employers, who can be seen at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, a situation as child's nurse; has taken care of children from birth; the best of reference for a number of years. Apply at No. 440 6th-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman a situation as cook; can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 456 Hudson-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, ladies', gentlemen's and families' washing; is a good French fluter and puffer; excellent City reference. Call in the bakery, No. 330 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress. Apply at No. 349 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as excellent cook. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. [illegible] West 29th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, No. 340 4TH-AV., corner of 25th-st., will be found a large selection of first-class servants of every capacity, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for gentlemen's families returning to the City.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take a head nurse infant or any situation in nursery; Jewish family preferred; good testimonials from England and friends in the City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a very respectable young woman; a thorough laundress; or as chamber-maid and laundress or fine washing; can do French fluting, and do up ladies' fine muslin in the best manner; best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as seamstress in a family; understands finishing dresses and cloaks; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; also ladies' under-clothes; best of reference. Call all the week at No. 602 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business perfectly; is highly recommended, willing and obliging. None but private families need call for two days at No. 267 6th-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and make up under-clothing; understands all kinds of family sewing; can give the best City references. Apply at No. 239 West 25th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant seamstress, a situation in a private family; understands working on dresses, and all kinds of fine family sewing. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced nurse; capable of the care of a child from its birth; best City references of three and one-half years. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced young woman as nurse and plain sewer; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; very best City reference. Call at No. 20 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid, and to assist in plain sewing; can be highly recommended; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as cook or first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; has a girl twelve years old would wait on table; City references. Apply at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, (AMERican,) to go out by the day or week to do family sewing; sews neatly by hand, and can operate on any kind of sewing-machine. Can be seen by calling at No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, employment as competent seamstress, with excellent recommendations, by the week or month. Please send to D. M., No. 38 Bleecker-st., to the Working Women's Union.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class laundress; understands her business; will assist in chamber-work in a small private family; best City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT LAUNdress, who thoroughly understands her business and can furnish good references, a situation; country preferred. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; very respectable; is a thorough cook of meats, game, soups of all kinds, and pastry, cream, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; very best City references; country or City. Apply at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress in a private family; can do French fluting; best City references. Call at No. 331 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class waitress in a private family; best City reference from her last place. Address No. 626 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., for two days.

ATTENTION!—GOOD SERVANTS, WELL recommended and capable, Protestants and Catholics of all nations, can be obtained today at office No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st.; prompt attention given all orders; established fourteen years.

FIRST-CLASS FRENCH AND OTHER waiters, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, &c., to be constantly found at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

FAMILIES CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH the best of servants, of all nationalities, at the office No. 138 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman, in City or country; is a steady, reliable, industrious young man, who thoroughly understands driving and proper care of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; willing to make himself useful; wages moderate. Address LIVINGSTON, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man, lately married; understands his business perfectly; no incumbrances; can furnish the best of City and country reference. Address or apply to W. H., No. 2 West 25th-st., Franklin-terrace, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man; understands his business; is a thorough groom and good City driver; will be generally useful; best City reference from last place. Address C. Y., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a thorough practical married man, in all branches of gardening; would take charge of the farm if required; best of recommendations. Address F. C., in the florist-store, No. 878 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE, sober and industrious man; understands gardening, fruit-trees and flowers, the care of horses and cows; has the best of City references. Address P. P., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a respectable young man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; thorough groom, experienced driver, four years' reference. Address O. N., Briggs' Stable, 42d-st. and 7th-av.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, who is a trustworthy, honest, sober and industrious man; understands his business thoroughly; this is a chance to get a good man. Address T. P. R., Box 2,852 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored man as coachman and groom; has a thorough knowledge of his business and is a careful driver; has first-class reference from gentlemen in this City; no objection to the country. Address T. W., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THE WORK OF A DOWN-TOWN store, by an experienced truckman; is willing and obliging; best of City reference, and security given if required. Address NEWTON, No. 213 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; best City reference; wages $25 per month; none but a Protestant family need apply. Can be seen at present employer's, 117 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUation as coachman and gardener; can make himself useful around a house; has the best City or country reference. Address B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Englishman, a situation as waiter; either City or country; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man without family, who thoroughly understands his business, with best of City reference. Address M. C., No. 11 East 27th-st. until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man; good references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a steady, reliable man; best of City reference from last employer. Address M., Box No. 57 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; best of reference. Address S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has City reference; is a first-class servant. Call or address WILLIAM, No. 208 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST, sober and industrious American married man as light porter; understands driving horses and care of them. Address A. B. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man, a native of England; good experience as above; good City references given. Address T. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, (colored), who is reliable, competent, and trustworthy in every respect. Apply to WILLIAM BAILEY, No. 349 West 27th-st., or address Box No. 1,650 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., for ladies returning to the City and others, all respectable French, English, American, Irish, Scotch and German lady's maids, nurses, waitresses, twenty professed cooks, and all other cooks, laundresses, house-workers, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS and chamber-maid. One well recommended may apply at No. 53 West 39th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock, Monday.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-AGED woman, as maid and attendant to an invalid lady; best references required. Apply at No. 15 West 17th-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, AN office boy; steady, neat and gentlemanly. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, Box No. 4,184 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE, TO take entire charge of walking children. Apply for two days, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. [illegible] West 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., wanted, a large number of servants, both experienced, and girls lately landed to fill excellent situations now vacant in families returning to the City.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANçais, bien recommandée, désire trouver une place dans une famille de New-York ou Pittsburgh. S'adresser au Bureau Français, No. 405 5me-av.

UNE BONNE D'ENFANTS FRANÇAISE, parfaitement recommandée, désire entrer dans une famille pour prendre soin d'un ou deux enfants et coudre. S'addresser au Bureau Français, 405 5me-av.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 26, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LA PETIT FAUST, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mme. Lea Silly, Montaland, Messrs. Rittersans, Gausens, Anthony and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE RIVALS. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, and Miss Emily Mestayer.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
HEARTSEASE. Characters by Miss Lotta, Miss Virginia Buchanan, Messrs. Hamilton, Lawler, Bowers and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. T. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Oates and Miss Marion Taylor.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
CAMILLE, OR THE CRACKED HEART, and BLACK-EYED SUZING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
AS YOU LIKE IT. Leading character by Mrs. Scott-Siddons. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists, Mlle. Christine Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary, and Messrs. Brignoli, Verger, Vieuxtemps and Wehli.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The project of a Congress of European Powers on the war is revived by Continental writers for the London journals, but Prussian opposition to intervention is held in London to dispose of this, and leave no other alternative, if the negotiations have really failed, than a war of extermination. A Berlin dispatch says that on Monday and Tuesday a conference was held between Count BISMARCK and M. JULES FAVRE, which was devoted wholly to an attempt to arrange a truce pending the meeting of the Constituent Assembly. M. VON BISMARCK demanded the surrender of Strasbourg, Toul, and Verdun, so as to insure the communications of the German forces during the truce. M. FAVRE declined these demands. The Tours journals say M. FAVRE and his colleagues are united in the rejection of the Prussian conditions. *La France* says peace would be impossible on such terms. Other journals say that any terms reached should have to be submitted to a European Congress which would meet at Brussels. The *Journal of St. Petersburg* denies that French obstinacy is encouraged by the neutral Powers, and declares that Russia approves the terms dictated by Prussia. M. THIERS held a protracted interview with the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs on Saturday, in Vienna, and then set out for St. Petersburg. The proclamation suspending the municipal and Constituent Assembly elections is said to be well received by the people.

Our London correspondent telegraphs this morning, that the reports of fighting between the troops and the populace in Paris are discredited there, as well as the reported pillaging of the residences of absentees. It is agreed that the National Guards of Paris are too numerous and too much interested in the preservation of order for the socialists to resort to arms; and that the Prussians invent these stories for effect upon the rest of France. The reports are repeated, however, by way of Brussels, in a dispatch of Saturday, in which it is said constant conflicts had been in progress since Friday between the Red Republicans and the troops of Gen. TROCHU, but no details are given. Ministers GAMBETTA and FERRY, in a letter from Paris to Minister CREMIEUX at Tours, say that Paris is prepared to make a heroic resistance, all parties being united to sustain the Government of Defense. They also urge that should the Prussians report disturbances in Paris, to deny the reports. They say they have enormous forces of Gardes Nationales and Mobiles, and troops of the line, with munitions and provisions for the entire Winter, and they call upon France to make a heroic effort. According to a Brussels dispatch, improvements have been made in the fortifications of Paris at some points, under the direction of Gen. RIPLEY, of the United States. Communication with the outside world is still carried on by means of balloons, one of which succeeded in descending safely at Evreux, having run the gauntlet of a sharp fusilade and artillery fire from the Prussians. It is represented that great vigilance is observed, and rigid discipline enforced within the city, to guard against surprise, which the Prussians are believed to be preparing for. The head-quarters of the German forces investing Paris are as follows: The King's at Meaux; Prince ALBRECHT's at Brunay; the Crown Prince of Prussia's at Fontainebleau; the Crown Prince of Saxony's at Bezours, and Gen. VON FALKENSTEIN's at Choisy-le-Roi.

The letter of Gen. WIMPFFEN in the *Indépendance Belge*, is regarded as having given a fatal blow to the Napoleonic dynasty, in showing that the Emperor did not seek to die at the head of his army, but rather sacrificed the last chance of safety for the army to his personal safety. The London *Times* indorses the stories of the poverty and unselfishness of the Ex-Imperial family, but it is said that the Empress and Prince Imperial are handsomely provided for from the proceeds of operations in expropriations in Paris under Baron HAUSSMANN, in which the Empress was largely interested, acting through an American agent and speculator attached to the Court. The Empress and Prince Imperial have removed from Hastings to Chiselhurst, where a house had been hired for them. Their presence is said to be ignored by Queen VICTORIA.

A Berlin dispatch says that by the fall of Toul the Prussians captured 109 officers and 2,240 men, 197 guns, forty-eight rifled cannon and 3,000 rifles, together with large supplies of war material. A decree for a levy *en masse*, as intended by the Government, and all men in Tours have begun to drill. The French Transatlantic Steam-ship Company has established their head-quarters at St. Nazaire, but it will dispatch its steamer from Havre to New York by way of Cowes. A meeting to express sympathy with France was held in London on Saturday night, but it was a failure. In a letter before the Social Science Congress in London, on Saturday, Earl RUSSELL maintains troops armed and organized, and ships armed and manned, only, are prohibited by international law from leaving neutral ports, and that arms and coal are not contraband of war.

A report comes by way of Beauvais and Tours that a battle was raging about Paris all day Saturday, and that the peasants were cutting off Prussian supply trains in their rear.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Rome is to be governed by a local junta until the *plebiscitum* is taken, which will be on the 2d of October. Gen. LA MARMORA has taken the chief command of the army at Rome. The Pope has been notified of the abandonment of the September Convention by France....The time for receiving bids for the New-York and Antwerp line of steamers has been extended to the 15th of October....The ravages of the vomito at Barcelona are on the increase, and a great panic prevails among the people.

GENERAL.

A mass meeting of Italians was held at Memphis, Tenn., on Saturday night, which sent a dispatch to the King of Italy congratulating him on the liberation of Rome and the unity of the Kingdom.

An explosion occurred in a powder factory at Waterbury, Conn., Saturday, demolishing the building, killing two men and injuring several others.

The troops sent to North Carolina to restore order have nearly all returned to Washington. The origin and character of the troubles there are to be investigated by the Courts.

A game of base-ball took place at Philadelphia on Saturday, between the Athletics, of that city, and the Haymakers, of Troy; the latter beating by a score of 15 to 10.

Yellow fever is reported to be spreading on the Southern coast.

The total assets of the banks of Canada are reported at $106,067,293 82, and their liabilities at $65,759,111 89.

LOUIS AYESTARAN, recently a representative of Cuba, in New-York, was recently captured and tried by Court-martial in Cuba, and on Saturday was shot.

There was a very brilliant auroral display in some of the Western States on Saturday evening.

Attorney-General AKERMAN has returned to Washington, and Secretary BOUTWELL is expected there today.

A meeting of working men at St. Louis, Mo., on Saturday night, nominated ERASTUS WELLS as a candidate for Congress.

Two female convicts named MARY A. SMITH and SARAH A. CHRISTIAN escaped from the prison at Sing Sing on Tuesday last, and are supposed to have made their way to New-York. It is believed their escape was connived at.

Gov. McCLURG, of Missouri, removed several Police Commissioners of St. Louis, on Saturday. It is asserted that political causes were at the bottom of the proceeding.

The receipts of fractional currency at the Treasury during the past week was $409,000. The internal revenue receipts for the month up to yesterday were $10,800,301.

The municipal election of Nashville, Tenn., on Saturday, resulted in the choice of a Democratic Mayor and full Board of Councilmen.

Two boys, sixteen years old, while intoxicated, attacked and murdered another boy who was sitting quietly on a door-step, in Philadelphia, on Saturday.

The examination at the Naval Academy at Annapolis commenced on the 20th, and up to this time thirty-four candidates have been passed.

Mrs. MARY J. S. BOTHAM, of Springfield, Mass., was shot by her husband yesterday.

The Spencer Exchange Building at Saratoga was burned Saturday, and adjoining buildings were injured. The whole loss is about $35,000.

The Case of Mr. Tilden.

The *World* comes to the defense of Mr. TILDEN for presiding over the assemblage of knaves, who met the other day in Rochester, and who robbed each other on the way home. It contends that if Mr. TILDEN spoke of centralization in connection with the King of Prussia and Count BISMARCK, it was only because centralization was the theme which is or ought to be just now most interesting to the citizens of this State, and the King of Prussia and Count BISMARCK are showing what kind of thing it is. But granting all that the *World* says about the "designs of the Radicals" to be true; supposing even that the Republican leaders really wish to establish "imperialism" in the United States—we wish to assure the public that the *World* and Mr. TILDEN are, nevertheless, trying to humbug them in the grossest manner. As long as the United States possess no standing army, and confine themselves, as the *World* must acknowledge they still do, to the performance of only a very small number of the duties with which other Governments are usually charged—as long as their Courts have jurisdiction of only one small class of crimes, and Congress confines its practical work to a small portion of the legislation of the country—centralization must at best be a very slow process. Mr. TILDEN and the *World* will hardly deny that, considering the extent of the country, the character and habits of the population, the enormous mass of interests, which are still managed by the towns, counties, and States, and the complete dependence of the General Government on the several States for its armed force, it will take, on a very moderate calculation, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty years to establish "imperialism" in the United States. It took about five hundred years to build up the French monarchy; it has taken one hundred and fifty years to provide for FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia the splendid position he now enjoys; it took about seven hundred years to establish imperialism in ancient Rome, and Venice enjoyed about six hundred years of real republicanism before the State became an oligarchy. In fact, we do not see how any rational man, not to speak of erudite authorities like the *World* and Mr. TILDEN, can possibly look for an Emperor in Washington, supposing us to travel in that direction as fast as any nation has ever done, before the year 2000 at the very earliest. We ourselves, after making full allowance for the increased impetus given to events by the railroad and the telegraph, would not set it down earlier than the year 2500, but we don't wish to appear too sanguine, or too fixed in our own opinion, and are accordingly willing to adopt the year 2000, as that in which the purest hopes of humanity on this continent will be blighted—the States governed by Prefects, the Mayors appointed at Washington, and the *World* read over every night before publication by an unhappy, but sometimes amused, censor.

It will thus be seen that at the very worst this generation has a very small interest in imperialism or centralization. It is almost certain that things will go on very much as they are during our lifetime. Our liberties may be undergoing destruction, but the process is sure to be slow, and indeed almost imperceptible. Of course we can and ought to do something to stop it, but even if we did our best we could not do much. The greater part of the work must necessarily fall on our descendants of the next eight or ten generations. We accordingly invite the *World*, Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, and all others whom it may concern, to dismiss imperialism from their minds for the present, and turn their attention to the government of this City and this State *as it now is;* to the mode in which the Governor, Aldermen and Common Councilmen are elected; to the kind of men who fill those offices; and to the manner in which they fill them. These are present and pressing subjects of consideration. They are before us *now*, and have been before us for some time, and deeply concern every human being living in the State of New-York. We also respectfully urge these gentlemen to dismiss from their minds, for the present, the King of Prussia, the Chancellor of the North German Confederation, the Emperor of Russia, the Sultan of Turkey, the Khan of Bokhara, and all other foreign princes and potentates. These are all separated from us by thousands of miles of raging sea and foreign territory. Their doings and sayings only affect us as members of the human family. About our opinion of them, they do not care one cent, and would as soon have the *World* and Mr. TILDEN cursing them as singing their praise. WILLIAM M. TWEED, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, JAMES FISK, JR., and divers others like them, we have, on the contrary, here with us. They are not remote dangers; they are actual calamities. They are not merely *likely* to rule over us, but now do rule over us. The growth of *their* imperialism, or centralization, or whatever the *World* pleases to call it, has been rapid beyond the example even of oriental history. No Caliph, or Kahn, or Cæsar has ever risen to power or opulence more rapidly than TWEED I. Ten short years ago, this monarch was pursuing the humble occupation of a chair-maker in an obscure street in this City. He now rules this State as NAPOLEON ruled France, or the MEDICI ruled Florence, not by the same machinery, but with much the same results. He names the Governor of the State just as certainly as NAPOLEON named the Prefect of the Seine. His "civil list" bears a larger proportion to the State revenues than NAPOLEON's bore to those of France. His immediate personal followers are a more despicable and unclean herd than has ever surrounded the paltriest Asiatic despot. And there he sits today, pocketing our money, and laughing at us.

Whatever be the *tendency* that brought about this state of things, the *World* must admit it has been a pretty rapid movement, and we repeat that, in the presence of this state of things, it was outrageous—we use the word deliberately—for a man of Mr. TILDEN's standing—whom men of character meet every day in social intercourse, and who professes to be and is a man of honor—to go to Rochester and open the proceedings of the pack of rascals who went through the forms of a political convention in that city last week. We say it was an insult to his friends and neighbors, and to every honest man in the City. He knows he sat there simply as a cover for fraud and robbery of the worst kind. He ought not, after having done it, to be able to drive past TWEED's new house and garden on Fifth-avenue without blushing and hanging his head. He knows where the ex-chairmaker got the means of paying for that mansion; and knowing it, how could he dare to sit in a "convention," the sole object of which was to put fresh plunder in the recreant mechanic's pockets, and protract the reign of a pack of cheats over his fellow-citizens?

Is Gov. Hoffman an Honest Man?

The *Express* having boasted the other day of Gov. HOFFMAN's independence of character, and devotion to the public interests, we put the following plain questions to it: Did Gov. HOFFMAN sign the Erie bill? Was not that bill designed to cheat honest men and women out of their own, and fill the pockets of TWEED, FISK, and others? To these inquiries the *Express* replies with another set of questions, namely: "Did not a Republican Senate pass the Erie Railway bill? Did not a Republican Assembly pass the Erie Railway bill? Could the Erie Railway bill have become a law if these Republican bodies had not passed it?"

The *Express* knows as well as we do the circumstances under which the bill in question was smuggled through the Legislature. The measure was one of the most deceitful ever submitted to any legislative body. Its real object was carefully wrapped up, and the Tweed faction, who were pressing the bill forward, went about the House and Senate assuring members that it was only designed to protect the Erie Road from "foreign competition." All this was explained at the time by the careful writer who is accustomed to watch the proceedings at Albany for this journal. He informed our readers that, after the bill had passed, a well-known Senator declared to him that he would not have voted for it if he had known its true character. In short, the bill was huddled through both branches of the Legislature by fraud, and we cannot believe that the *Express* is ignorant of the fact.

But Gov. HOFFMAN cannot plead ignorance of the full purpose and intent of this infamous bill. He signed it with his eyes open. We warned him in ample time of the irreparable mischief he would do to his own reputation if he obeyed the commands of the Tweed clique, and affixed his signature to the bill. The Legislature adjourned on May 10. The Governor kept the bill by him nearly a fortnight, during which time we exposed the meaning of its provisions, and entreated the Governor to veto it. The hand which had exposed many abuses since the first number of this journal was laid before the public, and which all our readers were familiar with, penned a long appeal to Gov. HOFFMAN in the TIMES of May 5, 1869. We beg the reader's attention to two passages from this article—which, we repeat, was written sixteen days before the bill was signed:

> "We are not without hopes that he (the Governor) will be equal to the emergency, and do his duty by vetoing this bill, if its passage shall be secured this session, as seems likely. The eyes of thousands—not of Erie stockholders simply, but of earnest thinking men, alarmed at the scenes enacted at the Assembly and in some of the Courts, are upon him. If he yield in this case, his rising reputation, beyond the servile adulation of party, will vanish; but if true to that high sense of duty, of which he has given such encouraging evidence, the crisis will give him a prestige of courage and fidelity which hereafter will stand above all hope of seduction.
>
> The path of honor and duty between such landmarks seems plain to us. It is an occasion to illustrate the vital utility of the veto power. It is a crisis in the career of a rising young officer, in which to demonstrate on a conspicuous arena how grandly the moral courage, the noble sense of duty and the broad statesmanship of one man may rise over a dark sea of corporate, judicial and legislative infidelity, or how hopelessly and meanly he may sink beneath its slimy waters."

We have never swerved from our course in relation to this wicked measure for enabling a few men to rob the shareholders of the Erie Road in the name of the law. We were sued for libel, and the damages were laid at a million of dollars. That trick failed, as many others have failed since, to secure our silence. The public knows well that our record is straightforward and consistent. As for the Republicans in the Legislature at the time the bill was passed, we say that they were kept in ignorance of the real objects of the measure—an ignorance which cannot be pleaded in extenuation of Gov. HOFFMAN's offense. And we repeat that Gov. HOFFMAN, having once degraded himself to become a mere tool in the hands of TWEED and FISK—and that on a most important occasion—no one can have any confidence in him for the future. Projects of fresh robbery are now on foot, as we shall shortly reveal to the public; and it is of the utmost consequence that we should have an honest man in the Governor's chair, and not an agent of TWEED and FISK, "Jr."

Wanted—A Leader.

The hour of supreme necessity has come for France, and the man is wanting. There are talkers enough, voluble, eloquent and defiant. Talkers of the first order, like VICTOR HUGO, with interjectional appeals to the heart of universal humanity, and the infinite abysses of human consciousness generally; or JULES FAVRE, forensic and spirit-stirring, though, diplomatically, not persuasive; of the second order, like ROCHEFORT, acrid, epigrammatic, and uncompromising; or of the third order, like GIRARDIN, *et hoc genus omne*, whose eloquence may be most fitly compared to the tones of the typical Gallic cock, combining a maximum of confidence with a minimum of intelligibility. Soldiers there are, of no mean fame, such as TROCHU, of stainless reputation, and great constructive ability, and BAZAINE, of reputation by no means stainless, but of undoubted military honor and talent. Statesmen, too, are left to France, such as might well guide the destinies of a period less critical and exceptional; but in this, as in every other of the existing departments of State, there is a noteworthy lack of a central figure of sufficient distinctness and power to become the fit exponent of all that there is of self-reliance and patriotism among a great and generous people. The real centre of a popular government is, of course, the people itself. But the people would forever remain an abstraction, unless represented and embodied in the chosen instruments of their will. France wants a man like CROMWELL, and she can only find a ROCHEFORT.

Frenchmen have been delivered from a personal Government which stifled individual energy, and demoralized the noblest impulses of the people, only to find themselves in the midst of a crisis which calls for the highest type of individual ability, and which fails to yield the man it ought to have called forth. There is a pent-up energy throbbing in the veins of the new Republic, which one who was at once a soldier, a statesman, and a natural ruler of men might bring together and direct with irresistible force against the enemies of her country. The men who fought like lions in 1793, and who have since, more than once, stood to be mowed down in the streets of Paris, are not to be ground down by the iron heel of invasion into the position of a nation existing on sufferance. But they need a man in whom the aspirations of a free State could centre, and who, like our own WASHINGTON, could guide a people through the darkest hour of danger, only to stand as the foremost citizen of a commonwealth in which, in the eyes of the law, all were equal. Every day that the war is protracted on the basis which has been defined as the limit of Prussian demands, it must become more savage and more pregnant with future evil. Let the bitterest disasters that could well befall a nation be forced upon France, and even when her power of resistance is utterly broken, she will only have become like a freshly-caged tiger, thirsting for the hour of deliverance and vengeance. It would be difficult to say at what point the ability of Prussia to impose her demands upon France may stop short; it is not difficult to assume that there is a point beyond which neither policy, humanity, nor the inalienable rights of man could warrant them being pushed. [illegible] unprejudiced observers are agreed in thinking, lies somewhat within the last-reported ultimatum of King WILLIAM.

Those "Settled Issues" Again.

The Rochester Convention was, of course, dishonest in reference to the national issues involved in the canvass. The following resolution is only one among many proofs of its incompetency and bad faith:

> "That as many of the issues which have divided good citizens in the past are now settled, we invite all conservative citizens, irrespective of former political differences, to unite with us in securing the ascendency in the Government of the principle on which it was established, and which, while sustained by the majority of the American people, secured peace and prosperity for all."

A party which desires to deal fairly with the people would state explicitly what issues "which have divided good citizens in the past are now settled," instead of leaving the phrase open to as many constructions as there are sections in the party itself. True, the Rochester gathering only imitates in its vagueness the address of the Congressional Democratic Committee, which, while suggesting silence in regard to "dead issues," carefully abstained from any specific allusion to their nature. The same purpose animated the Committee and the Convention. Both were anxious to wear the semblance of moderation, while both were afraid of the hostile influences which a distinct recognition of Republican measures, as accomplished facts, would awaken within the Democratic ranks.

If the New-York Democrats desire it to be understood that the many issues which are now settled involve the series of measures known as the Reconstruction acts, and the Constitutional Amendments growing out of them, why not so state in terms that admit of no misunderstanding? The *World* has been trying to persuade its friends that expediency dictates acquiescence in these acts and amendments, but with an ill-luck that must have been discouraging. The necessity for our contemporary's entreaties implies that even in its opinion the questions are not regarded by the Democratic Party as settled; and the notorious failure of all attempts in this direction is proof positive that the party does not admit the settlement.

Upon this point, indeed, the evidence is conclusive. For it is a fact that not a single Democratic Convention held this Fall has, in terms, affirmed acquiescence in reconstruction as now it stands, or in the validity of the several Constitutional Amendments. The Louisiana Convention stands alone in the declaration, "That we accept and acquiesce in the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in good faith,"—a declaration which, though good as far as it goes, covers only a portion of the ground. No other Democratic Convention, however, has gone even thus far. On the contrary, the Tennessee Convention refused to entertain a resolution setting forth that the doctrine and right of secession are dead; and the Maine Convention referred to reconstruction solely to denounce the policy on which it rests as an usurpation.

Had those who claim consideration as representatives of the party in this State intended to take a different course—had they really wished to indorse the moderate counsels uttered by the *World* before that journal surrendered itself to Tammany—the resolution adopted at Rochester would have been of a different character. That it is what it is proves the cowardice of those who, though themselves willing to acquiesce in Republican action, are yet afraid to say so, and the double-dealing of the Convention, which hoped by duplicity to conciliate the moderates without incurring the animosity of the extremists. This circumstance alone would show that the ultraists are the more formidable of the two factions.

Treasure Trove.

The newly-discovered diamond fields in South Africa, if report be true, must nearly realize the marvels related in the *Arabian Nights*, of Sinbad's enchanted valley. They are even much more alluring than those of the story, as they are more accessible than the latter—which, the reader will remember, in addition to being infested with numbers of the most venomous serpents, were shut in by precipitous mountains. But here we have a real *bona fide* enchanted valley, so rich in gems that for scores of years to come, it is estimated, the precious store can scarcely be exhausted, and with no serpents worth mentioning. At least we find none mentioned in the published accounts, and infer that if they exist they have shown their proverbial wisdom by declining to interfere with the necessities of commerce. What is more wonderful still, among the hundreds of people gathered to this curious harvest, there is less fighting than diversifies a primary election or a trip to Coney Island. For once, the *auri sacra fames* seems to have failed in its wonted inspiration of battle and blood. There they dig peacefully side by side, these patient husbandmen, for such fruits as the earth has surely never yielded up since the plowshare first vexed her patient bosom. If one luckier than his neighbors finds a stone that might serve for a king's ransom, and makes him at one stroke rich beyond his wildest hopes, the rest are animated by the sight, not to malice and murder, but to more vigorous exertions. It is like a picture of the golden age.

It produces a strange sensation to read of these priceless jewels lying as thick as pebbles on the sea-shore. Diamonds have been found of thirty carats weight, and of thousands of pounds value. It requires more than Horatian philosophy to look without emotion upon such stories as these. And it would not be surprising if, when this discovery is generally known, South Africa should become the objective point of such another tide of invasion as swept over the Pacific Slope when California was first found to realize the fabled El Dorado. Pniel River is no further from New-York now than San Francisco was in the memorable days of '48. It is but a month or so of ocean voyaging, and then all Golconda lies at our feet. And all the necessaries of life are there infinitely more accessible and cheap than they were in California in the early times. Meat, for instance, is plentiful and good at four and five cents a pound, and other things in proportion. If much of our restless floating population does not drift speedily to Pniel River, it will be because its magnificent promise is too obscure, or so prodigious as to seem incredible.

Americans of some sort, however, sooner or later, will be sure to find their way thither, and with them, we fear, will cease the tranquillity of the little settlement. With them will appear those most efficient of mining tools, the bowie-knife and the revolver. But, with these weapons, they will bring their ingenuity and energy, and these advantages may somewhat compensate for any little eccentricities of behavior.

Mr. PETER COOPER is a gentleman of whom everybody ought to speak with the utmost respect. His sincere desire to reform the abuses under which the citizens of New-York are laboring cannot be questioned. But Mr. PETER COOPER, like other people, may be deceived by false representations. He was led into assisting the Tammany leaders to overthrow their opponents in the fight over the new City charter. He, in common with many others, was persuaded that TWEED and his underlings meant to keep their promises. Mr. COOPER has now seen enough to show him what sort of changes we may look for. Is he satisfied with the prospect? If he is, we should be glad if he would explain to the public the grounds of his satisfaction, so that they may be reassured under the bad omens which now surround them.

The Tax Commissioners wrote to us, yesterday, to deny that they are the tools of the "Ring." Yet they have at least connived at the fraud on the tax-payers which is involved in lowering the rate of taxation, while raising the values of property to suit themselves. How many citizens find their houses unduly assessed this year? If that question could be fully answered, it would soon be seen whether our charges against the Commission are well founded or not. The Commissioners say they favor nobody. Will they tell us how much real estate is now owned by TWEED & Co. on this island, and what taxes are paid upon it? We should like to compare the valuations placed on the property of these men with the valuations placed upon similar property *not* owned by the Ring. Have the Commissioners the courage to give us the material for such a comparison?

We are sorry our remarks upon Tammany misgovernment have had the effect of taking the "breath away" from the *Citizen & Round Table*, for our contemporary is generally very amusing, and knows how to use its breath to good purpose. It is as familiar with local politics as with topics relating to natural history—and that is saying a great deal. But when it says that Gov. HOFFMAN signed the Erie Directors' bill by accident, and that "not a protest was made against the act before the bill was passed," it falls into temporary forgetfulness, such as it is never guilty of when it discourses most pleasantly about birds, beasts and fishes. We protested against the Erie bill before it was passed, and after its passage we over and over again exhorted the Governor to veto it. Let the *Citizen* read the extracts from one of our articles given in another column. Our contemporary knows very well what tickling trout means. Does it want to try the effect of that process upon its readers? If so, we are afraid it is losing its time.

We publish this morning some fresh evidence as to the "honest intentions" of the Tammany "Ring" in relation to the approaching elections. We have all been repeatedly told that the Democratic chiefs fully meant to give us a fair election this Fall. Our readers may now see for themselves how this promise is likely to be kept. A large number of rascals have been placed upon the City pay-roll for use on election day. Nominal employment has been found for them meanwhile, but their real work is to come. It remains to be seen whether the new Election law can be overridden by these means. After all that we have seen of Tammany and its power, we are justified in assuring our Republican friends that it is only by the exercise of great courage and vigilance that they can hope to render the law triumphant, and frustrate the elaborate preparations of Mr. TWEED and his friends.

Yesterday being a day of rest, a considerable number of persons from the suburbs came over to New-York for the purpose of looking at the Lincoln statue in Union-square. Most of them departed with a look of anguish on their faces; but the object on the pedestal afforded the greatest satisfaction to a crowd of street boys who surrounded it all day long. It must be fancy, of course; but somehow the expression of the statue seems to alter. Yesterday it appeared to be gazing sternly at the Chinese doctor who lives just opposite, and who tried in vain to stare it out of countenance. The statue had its hand clenched convulsively upon its diaphragm, as if indicating that it had recently tried Chinese medicines, and did not find them agree very well with its system. The effigy is evidently fully conscious of the painful position it occupies. Grown-up people mock at it, and children cry and beg to be carried home. Nothing will persuade them that it is not the original of that malignant being who notoriously waits behind the door to punish juvenile misdeeds. How long is this dreadful article to remain in Union-square? Why does not the man who stole Mr. TILDEN's watch come along and commit larceny upon it? An address of thanks from all the inhabitants of Union-square, including the Chinese doctor, would be immediately presented to him for his trouble.

Detailed accounts of the loss of the British iron-clad *Captain* fully bear out the conjectures we made at the time of the catastrophe as to its real causes. The only point of difference is that the responsibility of those who designed, built and sent her to sea is much greater than we cared to assume. Criticism may now be inopportune, since some of them have paid the fault with the penalty of their life, but the reflection naturally occurs how grossly incompetent must be the practical officials of the most extravagant of the State Departments of Europe, to permit so gross an outrage upon naval stability to be perpetrated without interposing a more decided protest. It is abundantly evident that in the ill-fated *Captain* there were some still graver miscalculations than that connected with her weight.

England has got her chronic fit of Russophobia again. The band of Asiatic barbarians that squatted in Europe and called themselves the Ottoman Empire, remain, after the lapse of centuries, barbarians still. But it suits England better to have the Dardanelles in the possession of a rotten State, whom she holds in tutelage, than commanded by a rival and aggressive Power. Hence the Eastern question is again beginning to eclipse in the British mind the interest of the death-struggle in France, and of the Pope's little perplexity at Rome.

The Brooklyn *Union* is one of those papers which delight in repeating tittle-tattle about their contemporaries. In nine cases out of ten this gossip is wide of the truth, and a little inquiry would prove it to be so. On Friday evening the *Union* published a paragraph in relation to this journal. There was not a particle of truth in it, and it is to be hoped our contemporary will take some trouble to get at the facts before it busies itself again in other people's affairs.

WASHINGTON.

Return of Absent Officials—President Grant and the Missouri Republicans—Affairs in North Carolina—The Alleged Abolition of the Interior Department—Yellow Fever at the South.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The President will arrive here on Friday next, Sept. 30, and business at the White House will be formally resumed at the beginning of the next week. The renovation of the Executive Mansion, preparatory to its reoccupancy by the President's family, is nearly complete. Secretary BOUTWELL will be here to-morrow morning to resume his duties at the Treasury. After an absence of seven or eight weeks, Acting Secretary RICHARDSON, who has also been Acting Attorney-General, left last evening for Massachusetts, via Long Branch, from which place he will have the President for a fellow-traveler, who visits that State to place his children at school. By the close of the current week the President and all the Cabinet will have returned, save Secretary COX, who has but recently left for a brief absence, after having remained in the city through the Summer.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

It is believed here, and the belief is based on very good authority, that on the return of the President to the city he will make a close inspection of the political situation in Missouri. And when he determines upon whom rests the responsibility for the disruption of the Republican Party in that State, which now seems imminent, he will make a note of it and act accordingly. The President is known to be in favor of liberal reforms, both in Government and in the franchise, but he believes that these reforms should be carried on inside the party, and that the continued ascendency of liberal ideas in the party renders it wholly unnecessary for a set of disorganizers to attempt to force their reforms by handing a whole State over to the Democracy. Unless the signs fail, there will be some heads in the basket among Missouri office-holders before long.

THE NORTH CAROLINA TROUBLES.

All the troops sent to North Carolina to restore order there have returned, save three companies, which remain one each at Raleigh, Yanceyville and Graham. Four or five of the prisoners arrested by order of Gov. HOLDEN are still held, the Court refusing to release them on habeas corpus. The Court has also ordered that full testimony be taken as to the origin and character of the troubles, and the military officers who have just returned from there express the opinion that this will result in the vindication of Gov. HOLDEN's course.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The alleged abolition of the Interior Department, through the too general wording of the repealing clause of the act of July last revising the Patent laws, is not likely to cause any serious trouble. Although a literal or technical interpretation of the clause in question may appeal the act of 1849 by which the Interior Department was organized, yet the intent of the law, which is always considered, was certainly not to abolish one of the Executive Departments. There is, therefore, no danger that the Secretary will cease to exercise his functions, or that the business of the Department will be suspended.

YELLOW FEVER AT THE SOUTH.

Intelligence is received here to-night to the effect that a quarantine of twenty-five days has been laid at Galveston, and that MORGAN's New-Orleans line of steamers had consequently ceased running. The yellow fever is believed to be rapidly increasing on the Southern coast. A private letter from Mobile, received last night, says that at the date of writing there were thirty cases reported in that city, and that the disease was spreading.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Sickness in Havana—General Increase of Taxation—War News—The New Cable.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1870.

If the world needed additional proof of the dwindling of the insurrection in Cuba, it may be found in the circumstance that the *Voz de Cuba* and *El Diario*, journals of this city, devote to it so small space in their columns—not one quarter that formerly filled with details of operations had and opinions as to what might occur. Even the volunteers talk less; their loyalty is less effervescent, and ultra Spaniards of all classes are less violent. Perhaps the sickness prevailing here has something to do with this apparent stagnation of feeling, for truly disease is rife in Havana now-a-days. Vomito is a resident with us, and consequently attracts little attention, fatal as it is. Cholera begets fear in the minds of many, and increasing rapidly for the past two weeks, it now assumes alarming proportions. Official accounts of deaths from cholera would seem to denote that the disease was mild, but the journals published this morning articles regarding the best methods of treatment, &c., &c., and well-informed townsmen place the number of deaths daily at one hundred or more. The disease is of a fatal character, proving fatal generally in less than twelve hours. Many of the corpses are taken from the houses at night to the cemetery in order to avoid notice, but the move is, however, a bad one, for as these people live out of doors a great deal, especially in the evening, and as interments usually take place either in the early morning or during the afternoon, before dark, and never, except in cases of epidemics, at night, funeral processions at night call attention.

TAXATION.

Los Leales in Cuba are taxed quite as much as at any previous time. A new law relating to the various uses (and they are legion) of stamped paper, taking effect Dec. 1, published in these days, has produced general dissatisfaction among all classes. It covers everything—the merchant, retail dealer, tradesman, professional man, in fact all who need account books must have them stamped at so much a leaf. Letters to the authorities must also be written on stamped paper; bills of exchange, whether drawn here or in foreign countries, if payable here; receipts and documents of every description must be stamped.

WAR NEWS.

Reports from the various military departments in the insurrectionary districts give as the total loss to the insurgents during the past fifteen days, 300 killed, 15 wounded, 30 prisoners, and 300 persons surrendered. CESPEDES, MODESTO DIAS, GARCIA and PERALTA are supposed to be in the Los Tunas section; MEXIMO GOMEZ in the Eastern Department, and BEMBETA with ROLOFF in the Cinco Villas jurisdiction. Excessive rains and prevalent sickness have prevented both sides from acting with energy for the past two months, and the casualties above mentioned occurred in a territory 200 miles by 40, within which are at least 25,000 soldiers.

THE NEW CABLE.

The submarine cable from Santiago de Cuba to Jamaica was successfully laid this week, under the supervision of Sir CHARLES BRIGHT. The line is being worked daily hence to Santiago de Cuba, and from Cuba to Jamaica it will be opened to the public in a few days. The insulation is perfect, plenty of business is offered, and the stockholders are likely to reap rich rewards for their investments.

O. K.

THE CHURCHES.

Expressions from the Pulpit on the Topics of the Day.

Recent Events in the Eternal City—Free Religion for the Masses—The Horrors of War and the Influences of Religion—Reception of Delegates from Abroad to the Evangelical Alliance.

The churches were filled to overflowing yesterday. All the pastors and all the congregations have returned from the country, and all yesterday they wished they hadn't—it was so sultry and so close in the sanctuaries. The streets—and notably Fifth-avenue—about church-time were filled with fashionably-dressed people, and Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. The "openings" of the *modistes*, and of the religious temples in the Fall, by a singular and happy coincidence, occur about the same time, so that the good people hereabouts are enabled to show their piety in the cut of their clothes as well as in the lining of their pews. The sermons, yesterday, were generally doctrinal, and although of grave import to those who heard them, may hardly find place, with propriety, in the columns of a newspaper. Those that have anything in the nature of news in them are reported below. Contrary to the general expectation, there was hardly any allusion in the Roman Catholic pulpits to the occupation of Rome by the Italian forces.

EVENTS AT ROME.

The Vatican Council and the Italian Occupation of Rome—Discourse by Right Rev. P. N. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston.

Right Rev. P. N. LYNCH, Bishop of Charleston, lectured last evening in aid of the poor under the care of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, Twenty-eighth-street, on the Vatican Council and the Italian occupation of Rome, before a very large audience.

Bishop LYNCH said: My friends, two sounds have come to us in these latter times widely different in their origin, and yet more widely different in their character and effects. On one was God and peace, which spoke of devotion and faith, and union of men with heaven. The other spoke of human passions aroused and carrying desolation. On one side, some hundreds of venerable men who had spent years in the service of God went forth from the central city of the Catholic world, passing north and south, east and west, some of them following the highways of travel, others turning aside and crossing seas, and mountains, and deserts. And as each one reached his home, there came forth to meet their priests of the Most High, and the faithful children of the Church gathered around, and there were words of congratulation and happiness, and the bells chimed and from among the church went up joyous strains of *Te Deum* in thanksgiving to God, who had brought to His children their beloved pastors. Here religion spoke peace and holiness, the spread of Divine revelation; here was the union of earth with Heaven. On the other side we hear the tramping of hundreds of thousands of armed men; we hear the conflict of murderous battles, of cities assailed, of tens of thousands slain, of other tens of thousands wounded. There is fear. The civilized world stands aghast, as it were, at this horror. Here spoke the passions of earth; here men are doing their hell. Two great events mark this present year—the Council of the Vatican and the grand war between the two most powerful nations of Christendom. Shall these two in any way be connected? Nowadays I think one in a hundred would feel disposed to smile at any one who would place them side by side. What influence can these few hundreds of old men who are now assembled in Rome, in the Vatican Council, exercise at all to be compared with the grand, the great world-results of this gigantic warfare? And yet I remember, as a child, hearing one truth—that the thunder which rocked earth to its summit passed quickly away, but the still voice of the preceptor would sink into the heart and memory, become part of his being, and for years afterward, so long as he lived, would be producing its effect. The world has seen other Councils before that of the Vatican, and the world has seen, alas, too many wars before that which is now raging, and yet history tells us, no matter how furious the war, how great the convulsions of nations seemed at the time, before many years the progress of human life, the advancement of society, peace and tranquillity, would efface the effects and memories of it. But the world has never seen a Council that has not been a marked event in the history of its progress; it has never seen a Council that has not left an impress on the mind and heart of civilized man. Centuries but engrave them deeper. Today Nice, Ephesus and Chalcedon speak as they spoke a thousand years back. The war may pass, (God grant it may close quickly,) but of this I am sure, that the Vatican has and will ever continue to have its effect and influence on the world. In speaking, therefore, of it I am not speaking of a light or trivial subject; it is one of importance, one that we may all well weigh. What was its object and purpose; what its mode of procedure? What has it already done? What may be looked for in the future from it? What further action will it take? Why was this Council called? Why was revelation given to man? Why is there a divinely-established religion and a divinely-established Church? Experience, reason, revelation, all tell us that man left to the guidance of his own reason and to the government of his own passions goes on from ruin to ruin. God saw the misery, the errors and the sins of the human race, the evils of the course we were following, and He gave to the world religion that should enlighten our minds and strengthen our hearts, and not a mere abstract religion but a Church that should teach us in His name, and that Church has now, for eighteen centuries, stood battling in the world with error and with evil. And from time to time, as this battle grew strong she felt bound to make greater efforts so meet the evil in such modes as seemed to her at the time most appropriate. One of those modes has been the assembling of her General Councils, in which her Episcopacy, her bishops and primates join together with the Sovereign Pontiff, forming one body with him, that should with supreme authority, and in the most solemn manner, declare unto all the teachings of heaven on the points that are in danger, and in this century there has been growing up and spreading in all lands among men who call themselves philosophers, a spirit of unbelief, a teaching that, after all, Revelation was a fable, and that the heaven of man was the cultivation of his reason. It was against this spirit the Council was called. A little over three years ago the first public annoucement of this intention was made in Rome, and we all remember the smile of derision and contempt with which it was received. Innumerable obstacles presented themselves, but it has come, and oh! it was a grand assemblage, such as the world never saw before, and such as no earthly power could convene. From all parts of the world, speaking all languages, the concentrated piety, wisdom and learning of the earth, they came, animated by one sentiment of faith and purpose, that under God's guidance they might expound His Holy will. The reverend gentleman here gave a detailed and graphic description of the preliminary ceremonies and processions attending the opening of the Council, on the 8th of December, and continued to say: There was in that Council the utmost freedom for every one to express his views on any subject that came up, and to maintain them by every proper and the strongest arguments he could adduce. There was no restriction there. The matters we had before us for discussion were examined over carefully no less than six times before the final conclusion was reached, and on each occasion the fullest opportunity for discussion was permitted. After repeated considerations and amendments, every point was again and again submitted to the Council, and then came the session of the grand public voting. All heard the voting. Each one replied to his name as called by the Secretaries and answered, and there could be no mistake, no error. Of the result I will not speak to you. It has been before you in the public prints, it has been expounded by your own pastor, and you can receive no enlightenment in it from any words of mine. Now comes up another question, and a very important one—one that occupies all your minds—what will be the effect of the future of this Council in the events that have been consummated in Rome during this past week? We have heard through the cable that VICTOR EMMANUEL sent the troops of Italy across the frontier into the Roman territory. That they have marched on toward Rome; that after a short fight, which the few Papal soldiers could make against fifteen-fold their number, the capital has been taken, and today the portals of the Vatican are filled with armed men, who suffer the holy father to move only at their good will. What will be the effect of this action on the Council? will it interfere with its progress? will it cause its postponement? In this connection Bishop LYNCH largely entered into a review of the history of the Papal territory, from the year 780, when it comprised nearly the whole of Italy, to the present time, the persecutions waged against the Church, the exile and death of its Pontiffs, and the several social questions which originated therefrom. The Papal Government was conservative in its nature, it respected old-time customs and usages, but was in perfect accord with the peculiar ideas of the people it governed, and was not the tyrannical rule which some would have us infer. He also dwelt on the different revolutions that occurred in Italy since the election of PIUS IX., the intrigues of the Italian Court and the duplicity and vacillation of the Emperor NAPOLEON. At the breaking out of the present war, two months since Rome received positive assurances that the Convention of September, 1864, between Italy and France, guaranteeing, on the part of the former, that it would commit no act of aggression on Pontifical territory; and there would be none had France succeeded. But the fortune of war was against NAPOLEON, and so soon as it became evident to the world and Italy that France had lost the power of compelling it to keep its engagement, the engagement was forgotten, and troops marched across the frontier, and Rome was taken. But how will that interfere with the Council and the action of the Pope? I have heard it said that this change will relieve the Pope of all the care and embarrassment of the civil government, and leave him perfectly free to attend to the ecclesiastical government of the Church. Is it not better for him? Is not the Italian Government morally bound to support and protect him? Morally bound! Is not every man morally bound not to pick your pocket; not to rob you, not to injure your person or property; but will you therefore dispense with your City Police? Do you consider that a necessary protection against thieves and burglars? Morally bound! When did the Italian Government, since it entered on its last career, hold itself to such moral obligations? Was it when it seized the entire ecclesiastical Church property, under the pretense of filling the treasury, when it was in reality filling the pocket? Was it when the Bishops were driven into exile and prisons at the bidding of petty officials? The Council and the temporal sovereignty of the Pope is exceedingly important, and I say that it is necessary for him to possess it both for the liberty and interests of the Church, and for the interests of the world. The Pope is head of 200,000,000 of Catholics, and his voice is received by them with reverence and affection. He may be a prisoner and his limbs fettered by chains, yet that authority of his, that authority over their hearts and consciences, is loved and received with joy and devotion, the more if he should be in suffering, for that authority ever stands the same. Now, I say, his temporal authority is necessary for freedom of action in the Church, and let us leave aside all transcendental dreaming, and take a common sense view of the question. Put the Pope, with the great power he commands, under any sovereign, and the first act of that sovereign will be to turn that power to his own advantage. And the Pope would be embarrassed, swayed between his duty as head of the Christian Church, and his duty as a subject. Adherence to the principles of Popedom would bring about a recurrence of those persecutions and trials which marked the earlier years of the Church, and while it would glorify Catholicity, it would destroy peace, freedom, and liberty; and for the sake of the Church, spread over the entire world, and the welfare of millions, we pray and hope and declare it to be necessary that the Pope should not be subjected to the civil authority of any civil ruler. Again, it was for the welfare of the world, for what nation would permit a rival nation the exclusive possession of such a power? It could not be allowed; the danger would be too great. The Sovereign Pontiff must not be the subject of any power, all he requires is a territory so small as to be sufficient merely for its own existence. I, therefore, say that the latest invasion of the States of the Church is but another of the many instances recorded in history where the Popes have been driven from, but were again restored, and perhaps PIUS IX himself will be restored to that authority he held ten years ago. Still I must say before that change takes place, things will grow worse. I think I see many signs and indications of further storms and troubles. In Rome and throughout many nations in Europe there will be violent convulsions, but perhaps more violent than those which marked the closing years of the last century and the earlier years of the present, but, I trust, coming to a quicker conclusion, and, after that, there will be peace. Through these convulsions it shall be the privilege of the Vatican Council to speak its closing words of peace, of comfort and Christian charity, between man and man, between nations and nations, so that all may be blessed, because all turn to Him, who is the source and giver of every good thing. But whether in the Vatican or anywhere else, of this we are certain—that the Vatican Council has not been called in vain; for God fails not in His work, and it will take its place with the Councils of Nice, Ephesus and Chalcedon, and that of Florence, forming an epoch forever memorable in the history of the Church and of the world.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Farewell Reception to the Foreign Delegates at the Hall of the Young Mens' Christian Association—Addresses by Hon. William E. Dodge, Dr. Prime, Rev. Dr. Kœnig, of Hungary; Rev. James Davis, Secretary of the British Evangelical Alliance, Dr. Revel, of Italy, and Others.

The hall of the Young Mens' Christian Association was crowded to excess, last evening, on the occasion of a public farewell reception to the foreign delegates to the Evangelical Alliance, who had left on their voyage to this City before they had learned of the meeting having been postponed. The exercises were opened with singing and prayer; after which the Chairman, Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE, in a few appropriate remarks called attention to the object of the meeting, and the circumstances under which it took place. He explained that the delegates from it had left for their destination before learning that the Alliance had been postponed in consequence of the war in Europe. In view, however, of some of the results of that war in relation to the fall of Rome, none could regret the delay. The Alliance was still in the future, and would doubtless be held under much more favorable circumstances than could attend it now. In the meantime they were assembled to tender a warm Christian welcome to those delegates who had come. Rev. Dr. PRIME followed. He desired, he said, to correct the impression that the meeting was in any sense intended to take the place of the proposed Council. That Council was yet to come, and was to be held in New-York. There was only one other city in the world which could compete with New-York for this object, and that was the City of Rome. If the brethren will consent, the next meeting may be held in Rome, and if they can only convert the Pope, he may be invited to preside at the Council. There were representatives here from almost all quarters of the globe, including Tasmania, Demerara, and Constantinople, and to all of them the immense audience tendered a cordial Christian welcome.

Dr. ADAMS said this great continent was not concealed from the Old World so long, by the mists and myteries of the seas, without some object. It awaited the proper conjunction of events, when the persecutions of Christianity would make it necessary as a refuge and a ripe field for the sincere followers of Christ. It was no time for the Christians of this land to bandy their wisdom, but to stand in mute admiration of the things which God is working in Europe, where it has been made plain that Protestantism has sprung to the leadership of the world. The great doctrine of the right of private judgment—that no man or body of men can stand between the soul and its maker—this is the palladium of Christian liberty for which we contend. He had heard the renowned Abbé LACORDAINE style poor France as the only nation which supports the Papacy. She is styled the oldest child of the Church. The surrender at Sedan was made on the spot where an old Huguenot school had stood. We had heard that Protestants had gone into the City of Rome with the army of VICTOR EMMANUEL, and no wonder the brethren present were anxious to return to their fields of European labor. He wished them a hearty Christian farewell, sending with them his prayer that the spirit of God would accompany and bless and prosper their great work.

Rev. JAMES DAVIS, Secretary of the British Evangelical Alliance, being introduced, said he had been sent as the representative of the alliance of which he was Secretary, and as such he tendered the right hand of Christian fellowship to those present through their Chairman, to be retained, not for a day, but for all time. He called attention to the exclamation of David: "How beautiful are thy tents, O Israel," and continued: So Christians from all parts of the world looking toward the grand object of Christian laborers in all countries, must exclaim in the same language: "How beautiful are thy tents, O Israel." They have all one aim, one faith, one destiny and final home. Twenty-six years ago, in England, a union was formed of all evangelical denominations, in order to promote the interests of Christ's kingdom in the bonds of fellowship, by bringing together from different parts of the Kingdom and of the world, those who would not otherwise become acquainted. Union is strength; and not only so, but it was found that it was the only means by which universal prayer on any given subject could be secured. Some twelve years ago they sent out their first request for united prayer on a given subject, and in that month of January such a prayer went up in different languages as never before was known on this distracted globe. He gave an instance of two Nestorian Christians who had walked from Russia across the Caucasian Range, and on until they reached Hamburg; thence they came by ship to London, and their first inquiry was where an interpreter could be found—"Where is the Christian Alliance?" Since then not only had persecution ceased of Christians in Russia, but permission has been given for the building of a church. When recently in Rome the speaker carried with him a Bible in Italian, and the officers when searching his baggage took the Bible, telling him he could not take it back with him, and was referred to the Police for redress. There he was told he ought to know better than to have such a book, and he must go out. He subsequently wrote to Cardinal ANTONELLI, protesting against the act, and asserting his right to read the Gospel in any language he pleased, and intimating that when the matter became known, the public would probably draw a parallel between it and what occurred 1,800 years ago. Then Christ was delivered over to the Roman jailers. Now His Gospel is delivered over to the Roman Police. He subsequently had the satisfaction of receiving his Bible through the British Consul, with the assurance that it had been handed him by Cardinal ANTONELLI himself. This result was doubtless owing to the fact that [illegible] of the Christian Alliance. In conclusion, he expressed his conviction that a great work was about to take place in rescuing the world from the influences of Romanism; and to the efforts of the Evangelical Alliance, through God, no small part of this great triumph was to be attributed. With heart to heart, hand to hand, in faith and fervent prayer, let us go forth to help those in danger, and God will prosper His work.

Rev. Dr. REVEL, of the Waldense Church, Italy, next addressed the audience; he said he supposed that out of respect to CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS and others well known to Americans, he ought to address them in Italian, supposing they would understand him. Italy has now twenty-six millions of inhabitants much enlightened and fully awakened. The Constitution of Italy, Rome included, proclaims liberty of conscience as well as political. Count CAVOUR himself has said that every constitution which would protect liberty and be enduring must have as its foundation the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. In '48 they had six churches, including one at Nice, which had become a part of France, he hoped not long so to remain. In '48-9 they sent missionaries throughout the Italian States, and after the Grand Duke of Tuscany had left, they made a successful effort to establish a seminary in Florence. Though they met with some opposition at first, and were threatened with expulsion, yet afterward they succeeded in disarming opposition, and finally located themselves in a barrack erected by a Cardinal. During the past ten years they had gained about 5,000 communicants—the larger portion of whom were from the Romish Church. They had also about 1,600 children of Catholic parents attending day-schools, and about 400 attending Sunday-school. Sunday-schools, however, could never meet the approbation of the Romish Church, for in such schools they knew too well how powerful is the influence in enlightening and liberating the human mind. The conscience of the Catholic is not a natural conscience; it is an artificial conscience. Now, however, Rome is thrown open to freedom of conscience and the instruction of the Gospel, and our clear duty is to preach the Gospel in Rome also. We may meet opposition, for he did not believe that "Man of Sin," that Prince of Darkness, would surrender without a struggle, but they would persevere in this work, assured that as God had preserved them through the dangers and persecution of the past he would be with them to the end, and bless and prosper their work.

Rev. Mr. HOLBORN, of London, expressed the great gratification he had in visiting this country. Notwithstanding he was mistaken in coming here to take part in the Alliance, yet he had received so much pleasure and Christian instruction as made his visit one long to be remembered. Nowhere was there such freedom of religion as in America. They had not quite reached that point yet in England, but they were trying hard for it. It had not been obtained all at once by Americans; even the Puritans, strange to say, had bigotry in their composition, and he should not return home until he had visited the home of ROGER WILLIAMS. He hoped on the four corners of the Evangelical Alliance would be written East, West, North and South, embracing all Evangelical Christians, and that the Divine blessing would rest with all who are lovers of the Lord Jesus.

Rev. Dr. KOENIG, from Hungary, said there was a time when American sympathy was warm for Hungary in her struggle with Austria on one side and Russia on the other. Up to this day, the Hungarians remember this sympathy with a warmth almost equal to that with which they cherish their Constitution—a Constitution older than that of England. His object in coming here, even after he knew that the Alliance had been postponed, was to prefer the request that the sympathy of Americans given to the political cause of Hungary twenty years ago, might be now transferred to the religious side. The new Constitution of Hungary is such as the warmest friends of liberty could desire. He had seen an exiled patriot of '48 riding in the same carriage with him, who commanded his exiles since the restored Constitution, and a friend remarked it was the first time he had seen the executed and the executioner riding in the same carriage. In 1852, the missionaries were expelled by FRANCIS JOSEPH, while in 1866 the speaker was graciously received by the same Emperor, and was granted ground and aid for the erection of a Protestant Church. At present there is a Protestant statesman at the head of the Government as Prime Minister. In Hesse the congregation over which he presides, has hearers from all parts of the world speaking, and services are held in several languages. He concluded by urging the Gospel as the only guarantee of peace, and the only true and lasting international bond.

Dr. SCHAFF, one of the Secretaries of the Alliance, followed in an able statement of the efforts made for holding the contemplated Alliance, of what its purpose was, and prophesied that when it did take place it would be difficult to obtain a hall in the City sufficiently large to accommodate the vast audience which would assemble to listen to five hundred good and learned men, brought together from all parts of the world. He adverted to the success of Protestant Prussia over bigoted and infidel France, and was followed in a few earnest remarks by the venerable Dr. KELTY, from South America.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., and the exercises concluded with the benediction.

GOD'S OMNIPRESENCE.

Reopening of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Foss.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Thirty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, was reopened yesterday, having been closed during the Summer months for repairs. The interior, during the vacation, has been renovated thoroughly, and fitted up in such a manner as to render it a very pleasant place of worship. It was announced that the Sunday-school room and the class-rooms would not be in readiness for use until the end of the present week.

After the usual preliminary services, the pastor, Rev. Dr. FOSS, preached an interesting sermon from the following text, found in the eighty-seventh psalm, second verse:

"The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob."

The speaker commenced his discourse by saying that some of the ablest philosophers of ancient times believed that God did not interfere with the affairs of men; that He took no interest, either in detail or in the aggregate, in those things which most concern our temporal welfare. It was reserved for Divine revelation, and especially that portion of it contained in the New Testament, to inform us that God does take a deep and lively interest in human affairs. He made and fitted up this world for the residence of man. The polishing of every blade of grass, and the giving of the sweet notes of the birds were all for man. Man had been empowered by God to harness the intractable elements to work in his service. The general proposition intended to be announced in the text is, that the Lord loves his church more than anything else in this world. There can be no proper construction put upon the words, so as to limit it to the Jewish people. The most important places on the earth are the residences of men. The Savior at his coming broke down all distinctions in regard to politics, race and creed. There was to be thenceforth neither Jew nor Greek. All races of men are alike with God. The logical beginning of the text is the verbal ending of it. God is interested in the habitations of men. Skeptical philosophers have, and do now, smile at such a doctrine. They talk about the "order of nature," and "the eternal fitness of things," just as though this earth were not fitted up for the whole human race, just as much as a man builds and fits up a house for himself and family. Before the earth was inhabited by man, there were the mastodon, and numberless other monsters which have become extinct. After man there is to be nothing. He will continue until the final grand catastrophe of all things earthly. Man is the last, the crowning work of the Almighty upon our earth. He asked his hearers to think a moment of all God had done for man's benefit before the race began; to think of the mighty convulsions of nature; of the rushing floods and streams that washed down the rich soil from mountain and hillside to the plains below, to render them tillable and fruitful; of the vast forests which grew to maturity and decayed in order to furnish coal to mitigate the rigors of Winter. It was related that MUNGO PARK, the great and indefatigable African traveler, while once attempting to cross an extensive desert became hungry, thirsty, weary and foot-sore. He threw himself down, thinking that he was forsaken of God and that it was of no use longer to try to escape a lingering and lonely death. He spied a little flower, only one, and that so small that it had escaped his attention until he was lying on the sand. He said to himself, "here is a flower which receives sufficient moisture and other nutriment to enable it to live and bloom amid all this dreary waste and desolation. Surely God is here." Thus inspired and encouraged, he sprang up and traveled as best he could, and he had not gone a league before he descried a caravan, and was taken in and saved. There is, said the speaker, no record that angels visited the Pyramids, the Sphinx and other immortal works of art known to the ancients, but they did visit the humble home of Mary, and the sepulchre of the Savior of the world. And yet God's eye was on the men who brought out, little by little, those stupendous works known as the Pyramids of Egypt. God, too, is in every home, in every domestic circle. Dr. BUSHNELL had said that more than half that is done for the moral and religious welfare of a child is done by the time it is four years of age. This might be an exaggerated statement, but surely it is nearer the truth than is generally supposed. God is in the workshop, the store, the office, and he is also in the tent and the camp and on the battle-field. Yes, he is present with men in war—war, that awful withering, blighting scourge of mankind—war, which in a day scathes and seres all that come within its reach, and scatters its baleful influences so widely, so deeply and terribly, that they are felt for centuries. If there is, said the reverend gentleman, a single spot on this planet whereon the eye of God rests more than on another, that place is the City of Paris today. May God grant such a disposition of things in and around that ill-starred city as shall be for the good of humanity, the spread of civil and religious liberty, and the glory of the cause of Christ. The speaker urged his hearers so to live, that they might be [illegible] by [illegible] God. He loved His Church for what it had cost, and what it is. The Church is the only hope and salvation of the world. It is the great educator of the world, and this was true although philosophers smiled and skeptics scoffed. During the dark ages it was the Church that kept the Christian religion alive. The awakened intellect today resides in the Church. It is also the teacher and the supporter of morals. He asked them to look back over the slavery agitation in this country. True many worked well and nobly for long years in that cause, and mainly they did their work well; but it was not until the Church of God was aroused and rose in its might, that that accursed institution tottered to its fall. So with the temperance cause. The Washingtonians went down because they had not salt enough to preserve them. The National Temperance Society, as now organized, bids fair to do much more effective work. Its meetings are uniformly opened with prayer, and God is recognized in all their efforts to stay the tide of intemperance in our land. The dreadfully corrupt state of politics, and the degradation of professional politicians were alluded to by the Doctor. The condition of things was really alarming, for the reason that bribery and corruption in politics extends from the lowest in the primaries to the highest in our legislative halls, and also into our Judiciary and Executive Departments. The Prime Minister of LOUIS PHILIPPE, when on his death-bed, made use of these memorable words: "France must have religion." Oh, said the speaker, if this had been realized in fact, France would today be radiant with a brighter and nobler future. This country had another name before she was baptized by the sweet and euphonious one of America. It was "Terra Santa Cruse"—"The Land of the Holy Cross." This appellation was given by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, the real signification of whose name is, "Christ bearing the torch." Oh, said the Doctor, that this land may, indeed, be the torch-bearer of the world.

A FREE TABERNACLE.

Eloquent Discourse of the Pastor, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage—A Promise of Pews Without Price and Religion Without Bigotry.

Four months ago the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn commenced the erection of a grand free tabernacle on Schermerhorn-street, near State-street, in that city, and yesterday, the work being completed, the edifice was dedicated to the service of God. The pastor, Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, has for years been known as one of the most consistent and able champions of free pews and a free Gospel, and the splendid edifice owes its existence in no small degree to his untiring efforts. The house outside looks more like a railway-station than like a church. Inside it is an amphitheatre, the seats being ranged in the arc of a circle, in the centre of which are the organ and a platform. There is no pulpit. The walls, which are of iron, are painted lead color, the effect of which is to give an air of height and lightness to the entire building; the roof is of the same tint. In the centre of the ceiling is a large skylight with 187 prisms of glass, from which the entire place is lighted up. The house is 150 feet long by 100 feet wide, and the seats will accommodate 3,500 auditors. Should even that sitting room be found too small, it is the intention of the managers to build a gallery that will accommodate 1,500 more. The organ is the same that was used at the recent great musical festival in Boston. About the only defect observable yesterday was a slight echo that came from the back part of the house when the pastor commenced speaking. The congregation present taxed to the utmost the capacity of the house. Every seat was filled, and many were compelled to stand. On the platform beside the pastor were seated Rev. Messrs. LACKWOOD, EGGLESTON, TAYLOR, BUTLER, and CALLUM. The services were commenced by singing the old 100th Psalm. The invocation was offered by Mr. LACKWOOD, the Bible lesson was read by Mr. EGGLESTON, and prayer was offered by Mr. TAYLOR.

The sermon was delivered by the pastor. He took his text from the twenty-third verse of the fourteenth chapter of Luke's Gospel, "Compel them to come in," and said: Some of the plainest people in this day have luxuries which Kings and Queens of the olden times did not enjoy. I noticed the other day that the back stairs of Holy Rood palace, which were used by Queen MARY, were more cramped than those in many of our most humble tenements. Westchester County and Long Island farms have fruits better than the pomegranates and apricots of olden days. Still, in ancient days they had their luxuries, and the text sets forth the truth that a man, having more than enough, wishing in his generosity to see others also happy, planned a party for his friends. We all like when we build a fine house to have our friends come and enjoy it with us; when we buy a fine musical instrument, we want our friends to come and hear it, and when we have been successful in worldly affairs, we, if generous, desire to have our friends participate in the pleasure that flows from success. But something went wrong with the people referred to in the Scripture. Perhaps they were envious at the success of the man who invited them. There are persons in every occupation who think that the advancement of anybody else is a detraction from their own comfort. There is nothing that makes a dahlia so red in the face as to have a sunflower overshadow it. So, these people said, we are not going to that supper to administer to the gratification of this man. He is no better than other people. Besides, we could all give entertainments if we lived and did business as that man does. The servant, however, came and insisted upon their going, and they gave the ordinary excuse. One was a land speculator, and had bought land that he had not seen, a thing he had no business to do. The other would not go because he had got five yoke of oxen. Miserable excuse; he might have harnessed up a yoke and driven them to the spot. The third, however, gave the poorest excuse of all; he had married a wife and could not go; he should have gone and taken his wife along with him. The Lord of the feast, however, knew that there were many people who would gladly have come to the supper had they been invited; so he bade his servant go forth into the street, and wherever he found a blind man offer him his arm and fetch him in, and wherever he found a lame man, help him on his crutch, and wherever he found a poor man so meanly clad that he could go to no other feast he was to compel him to come in. My friends, we want no preacher to point the moral in this simple tale. The point enforced is that the religion of Christ is a banquet. A good many years ago, in Jerusalem, a few disciples sat down at a small table to quell the pangs of hunger, but the wings of that table commenced spreading out before them, and now, in our presence, they cover five continents. A building has been erected in which the harps and trumpets of eternity make music and whispering angels make sounds sweet as the tones of marriage bells. Drink, oh friend! drink, oh beloved! Yes, the religion of Christ is a banquet; it makes a man happy here; it makes him happy forever. If these gifts were appreciated as they should be, there would be no need of preaching. There would be an end of the people who go about snuffling and whining about God's glory, in order to impress you with a sense of their superior sanctity. I despise your lugubrious Christians so much that I would not trust one of them with ten cents, unless the time had come for parting with it. The Christians that I have happened to know, have been joyous Christians. The religion of Jesus Christ is a banquet; it makes man happy forever. Some people say they are descended from the Puritans, and others trace their pedigree to the Huguenots; but as for me I claim kindred with all men, and, through the blood of the Son of God, I embrace you all in the bonds of peace, and invite you to the banquet of the Gospel. My text, however, says that we are not only to invite the people to come, but we are to compel them to come in. Now I want to ask you, have we not compelled them to stay out? We graduate from our theological seminaries on stilts, and it takes ten years before we can get down among men and understand their wants, sorrows and ambitions. We get our heads filled with magnificent theological theories, so full that we are compelled to walk exceedingly straight lest we should spill over. What do men care for the technicalities of religion? What do they care for profound discussions on the nature of the Hipostetic union as illustrations of the mysterious glories laid away in the Trinity? If a man is drowning he don't want you to come and tell him that the water is a compound of hydrogen, oxygen and carbon; he don't want a lecture on chemistry; he wants a rope. And if I understand the wants of the world this day it is not profound disquisitions that are called for, but that help which comes from the Gospel of the Son of God. And this has been the trouble for years past; we have directed too much attention to metaphysics, and too little to practical and palpable truth. And out of that has grown the formation that threatens to swamp us, so that now we have ministers who think that two silk baloons stuck on their elbows gives them additional sanctity. The word of God in itself is as a bright stream flowing down through the Church, but we take our theological sticks and stir it until we can't see bottom. Christ showed us that there is a sermon in the lily and the raven, if we would but heed them; God takes care of them and He will take care of you. We have compelled the people to stay out by the style of our church buildings. I do not believe there are any buildings so unadapted to religious services today, as the churches. If your friends and neighbors come into your house, you draw the chairs together and sit face to face; but in modern churches you see nothing but the back of the head of the man in front of you. The house of God should be so cheerful and generally comfortable that when a person went once he would be compelled to go again. I prayed that this building, whatever it might be like, would not be like a church, and my prayer has been answered. [Laughter.] Again, we have compelled the people to stay out by our treatment of the poor. You have no right to make a man's financial standing the test of his religious prospects. I, without a farthing in my pocket, have as much right to the privileges of God's house as you with your millions. In support of this see the second verse of the second chapter of James. Is it not easy to understand it is the man. In the steamer [illegible] just below the smoke-stack [illegible] passengers not of the cabin were not permitted [illegible] but we all know that if a storm had struck us and we had been compelled to take to the life-boats, all such distinctions would have been forgotten. [illegible] in this grand ship the Church, in which we are all sailing heavenward, do you think God will look upon any on board as steerage passengers? The day for which I have been praying for long years has come at last. No sleep came to my eyes last night, for the joy of this day. For the first time in my life I stand in a church, feeling that the rich and the poor may come together and no question be asked of any as to where he comes from or how much money he is worth. But looking all in the eyes, I see children of immortality, men who are heirs alike to all the triumphs of the gospel. It is good to be here. It would have been a great deal better for me to have stayed in our old church. We could have had an easy time, luxuriating in a large income, leading quiet, respectable lives. But when the day of judgment comes, and the question was put, "What have you been doing for your fellow-men?" we would have hid our heads for shame. In entering upon our work here we have the eyes of the whole American church upon us. North and south, east and west, are praying for our success. We are testing an important question, whether the gospel can be brought to bear on men without regard to their stations in life. The earnest men of our day feel that some new means must be tried in order to bring the people under the power of the Gospel. At the present time Satan is getting 500 recruits where the Church gets one; and fairly here it comes short of its design, for it is nothing if not a recruiting station. The time has come when, if a man has anything to say for Christ, he had better say it. As for myself, I think I can safely say, with the Apostle, that I am willing to become a target for all men, and to be accounted forsaken of all flesh if this work of salvation may but go on, and the Lord will save the people. We are told to preach the Gospel to all men, but how can we preach if they are not present to hear it. We dedicate this truth today with this one idea, (painted on the organ, that all coming in may see it). One Lord, one faith, one baptism and one heaven. I never had any interest in the little differences that divide Christians, and I have less now than ever. If there is a drop of bigot blood in me, I hope it may be taken out. The reverend gentleman concluded by stating that up to the present time there had not been a dollar asked from any one to defray the expenses of the building, and there would not be now but for the fact that the Jews to whom they had sold the old church had failed to come to time with their money, and had thrown the building on the hands of the trustees. This, he said, would be a slight difficulty; for he felt assured that the money needed, $20,000 in all, would be forthcoming. The old edifice will be used for school purposes, and other minor meetings growing out of the regular business of the church. A subscription list was then opened, headed by $100 from the pastor. How much was actually subscribed it was impossible to ascertain exactly, but it is believed to be something over $12,000.

The dedicatory prayer was then delivered by Rev. Dr. BUTLER, after which, having sung the Doxology, the congregation dispersed.

WAR AND CIVILIZATION.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. Hepworth at the Church of the Messiah.

The Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, was crowded in every part last night, by a most attentive congregation anxious to hear Dr. HEPWORTH on "War as an Element of Civilization." Dr. HEPWORTH took for his text Matthew xxiv., 6: "And ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars; see that ye be not troubled, for all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet." After alluding to the duties that men owe to each other, and the duty they owe to God; and after condemning the petty jealousies which bring forth strife and bloodshed between nations, Mr. HEPWORTH asked his hearers to cast their eyes toward the Continent of Europe and see what war was doing there. War was the greatest curse that could befall a nation; it paralyzed its commerce; deadened its trade; destroyed the arts and sciences, and brought untold misery on those directly or indirectly engaged in it. What a picture of it is seen today in France, where the arts and industries are completely destroyed. War is sure to do so, and just as a single hair will stop the entire works of a watch, so will war stop all the industry, the commerce, and the arts and sciences of a nation. In Paris the many bronze statues which ornamented its galleries and palaces, which were the work of the most artistic hands, are now being molded into bullets to murder the foe outside the walls, and in other places the artillery of the enemy destroy the most splendid works of the architect, send thousands of brave men to a sudden and untimely grave. This war has been a most wonderful one; we see half a million of the best disciplined soldiers in the world, led by officers thoroughly educated in the science of war—men who have been through a hundred fights—and commanded by Generals of the highest genius and the most unerring foresight. We see them march steadily on from the banks of the Rhine, and clash their steel and exchange powder with an equally brave foe. They march on without a thought of retreat; their advance is quiet, determined and steady; not one-eighth of an inch of ground is gone back on, and now they sit down with one object in view—the capture of Paris—and will not rest nor listen to terms until they can themselves dictate them from the Palace of the Tuileries. War has its horrors that none can describe; but who can picture to himself the scenes that are most probably being enacted today in Paris. There, as is always the case in time of war, the trouble has brought to the surface the worst and most depraved class; and though today it is the Frenchman kills the Prussian and the Prussian shoots the Frenchman, to-morrow, we fear, the telegraph will bring us the melancholy intelligence that Frenchmen are murdering Frenchmen in the streets of Paris. Probably at this very moment, beneath the wide-spreading trees of that city, where the tired workmen so often sought shelter from the hot rays of the sun, the violent class are erecting the guillotine, and many a good man and brave man will be led to it, and have to bend his head and die. And this is war. This is war. I, continued the speaker, can feel that throb of enthusiasm which led on the brave soldiers of both sides in the various fields of this bloody campaign; I can experience their wild enthusiasm when the flag of their country is in danger. When that flag is dimmed with the smoke of the powder, and riddled with countless balls, I can understand that, almost divine heroism which leads the soldier on to rush forward and protect it with his own body. But how fearful the cost of life to both sides is, cannot be contemplated. While the Prussians march steadily on, they pass over one hundred thousand graves, and in them there is no distinction. Here lies the French brave; there lies the Prussian warrior. There is no longer strife between them, and the stranger who looks at their still remains can only distinguish the one from the other by the variance of their uniforms. They have fought their last battle, and are now gone to the soldiers' home in heaven, where peace is eternal and where war is unknown. There is still another view to be taken from those quiet graves. Go from the field of battle to the Prussian home beyond the Rhine, and from the same field visit the French home, and then the real horrors begin to show themselves. There will be found 250,000 widows wearing their weeds for the lost ones who went out to battle but a few weeks before in all the pride and strength of manhood; who bade good-by for a time, in hopes of returning again to receive a husband's and a father's welcome, but who, alas, will now return no more. These poor widows have now to live and support themselves as best they can, while their 500,000 orphans have nothing before them but a life of poverty, of misery and of woe. The disasters of the battle-field touch all; and while there is weeping in the peasant's humble cottage, there is mourning in the gilded palaces of the proudest in the land. And such is war; and such is the so-called glory of war. Oh! what a responsibility rests on those who bring it on. Those Kings and Emperors, who, for a childish fight, or a matter of private pride, fight over an unborn infant, bring ruin, death and desolation upon thousands of their kind. Some months ago, when the *plebiscite* was laid before the French people, millions of them pronounced in favor of NAPOLEON, who thus became the loved monarch of a loving people. Today he has sunk so low as to be completely covered with oblivion. Then he had almost secured the Government of France for himself and his family; today he is ignored, and no name is more detested than that of NAPOLEON. He has had to fly the country he so lately ruled, and God send that he may never return. If Emperors and Kings should quarrel, could not some more civilized mode of arranging matters be adopted than the resort to war and bloodshed. It is easy for Kings to declare war against each other, for they never do the fighting themselves, although they accept all the honor. Who has heard, in modern times, of Kings going into the thick of the fight? They very wisely refrain from doing so, and invariably choose some sheltered place, at a safe distance beyond the reach of the enemy's guns, from where they can, in perfect security, watch the progress of events, and see their men mowed down like the blades of grass before the scythe. The soldier, and the army of which he is a unit, is nothing more than a machine, to be used by Kings according to their caprice and pleasure. And this is glory; the glory of war. Monarchs care less for their people than they do for of their own so-called dignity and pride. The foe now outside Paris could secure a peace and arrest the shedding of blood if he desired; but no. He is an implacable and unrelenting enemy, and thousands have yet to be slaughtered. What care monarchs? Their desire is to enter the conquered city in all their pride, and with all the pomp and pageantry they can boast of, so that they may show their power is greater than others and their arms more successful. Their diplomacy and meetings are nothing more than a game of chess, where each one is trying to checkmate the other. Were they to sit down to-morrow to arrange the map of Europe, would they do it with regard to geographical situation or to the dictates of justice? They most certainly would not. All Govern[illegible] royal dogs begin to tear each other to pieces, the others quietly look on and do not attempt to interfere. How do they stand today in the present crisis? Why, Russia, [illegible] that she is, is giving her attention to a little tract of land that she covets from Turkey. Austria has her eyes open, and her fingers ready to dip into somebody's purse and extract something therefrom; while England, alas! has too many royal daughters to provide for. Many of Her Majesty's daughters are allied to German Princes, but others are yet to be disposed of. The Queen is not, therefore, inclined to interfere until those young ladies are settled and done for. And, America alas! she stands silently by and scarcely utters a word in support of Peace. If Austria and Russia and Italy and Spain and England were to say to themselves that there should be no more blood wasted, peace would be declared in twenty-four hours. They had but to say to WILLIAM, "Enough—back to Berlin," and WILLIAM would at once have to give the command; "Right about, march," and the war was ended. But there is not so much of Christianity among Governments as to induce such pacific and holy action. There are individually good and honest and upright men—politicians, legislators, diplomats, soldiers and citizens, but somehow when one looks into the general government of nations there is but very little of Christianity in them. War as a profession is, however, happily dying out, and falling into disorder, and of itself, by its own action, bringing us nearer to a more perfect civilization day by day. The *mitrailleuse* of the French has done more to bring it into contempt than the most disastrous results of a hundred battles. For they proved that a man's bravery, or prowess or strength was not worth one scintilla against their deadly fire. In olden times, when the warriors used the sword and the lance, it was physical power, manly endurance and skill that won the day. Many knights returned from hundreds of battles with but a simple scar to remind him of them. Today bravery is not worth anything, and endurance and physical strength are of no use. Every man who lists as a soldier carries his life in his hand, and can scarcely be credited with any glory should he escape the field, for the whole thing is simply but a lottery of life and death, where the blanks are many, and black as black can be. It was not exactly the force of arms, or even the bravery of the men, that won Prussia all her late successes. It was calm study and foresight, and extraordinary genius of their leaders, that brought victory to the Prussian colors. In olden time war was the rule, and even the Crusades were gotten up for the purpose of employing a surplus population. When people begin fully to realize the foolishness of war they will be less inclined to indulge in it. Even today we are so far advanced in this respect that war is the exception and nations hesitate long before they engage in it. To go up to a cannon's mouth is more foolish than brave, and this is really what is done by the soldier engaged in war. In illustration of his idea, Mr. HEPWORTH related an interesting story explaining how dueling was killed in this country. He concluded this most interesting discourse by calling on his hearers to join with him in prayer to Almighty God, begging of Him to avert the scourge of war from the world; to allay the present strife now going on among his people, so that all men may join in "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will toward men."

OTHER SERVICES.

Mr. Beecher's Return to Plymouth Church.

Plymouth Church was packed to suffocation, yesterday morning, by a congregation anxious to hear their pastor on this the first Sunday after his return from his Summer vacation. It was expected that he might make allusion to the fall of Rome; but he made no mention of that event, and only made a passing remark respecting the war, in illustrating the manner in which those who have fought the good fight and gone to their reward watch the progress of the struggle among those who are yet upon the earth, saying that SHERIDAN on the heights of Sedan watched with singular interest the contest between the opposing armies. The text was taken from the twelfth chapter of Hebrews, second verse: "Looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith; who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God." The sermon was purely doctrinal and preparatory to the administration of the sacrament—yesterday being the last Sunday in the month.

Before the sermon Mr. BEECHER requested the congregation to signify on cards, which they would find in their pews, how many guests, delegates to the Congregational Convention to be held in Brooklyn next month, they could accommodate at their houses.

High Mass at St. Stephen's Church.

At St. Stephen's Church, in Twenty-eighth-street, high mass was celebrated at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. MARCUS AURELIAS CARRIVELLI, a native of the Eternal City, who is at present on a visit to New-York. The music of the mass was splendidly rendered by the choir, consisting of Mme. DE LUESAN, soprano; Mme. ANSCHUTZ, alto; Mrs. BOWLER, contralto; and Messrs. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, tenor, and WEINLICH, baritone. After the Gospel, Rev. JOHN C. HENRY ascended the pulpit and preached an eloquent and impressive sermon on the gospel of the day, in the course of which he pointed out to his hearers the great necessity there existed for a due observance of the Sabbath day. That day, he said, was the Lord's day, and all good Christians were bound to keep it holy. That was the day when the workman rested from his labors, and when he should bend his knees to God in thanksgiving for the favors conferred during the week past. The reverend gentleman continued to discourse on the subject at length, and was listened to with the closest attention by all present.

Ohio State Fair.

The Northern Ohio Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Association will hold its annual Fair at Cleveland on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th days of next October. It will be "open to all the world." Twenty thousand dollars have been offered in premiums. All articles are entered free excepting fast horses. Arrangements have been made with all railroads entering at Cleveland to carry passengers and freight at half fare rates. This Association has purchased some ninety acres of land on the lake shore, east of the City of Cleveland, have put up large and convenient buildings, and have made the most ample preparation for the safety of all articles, and for the convenience of all animals offered for exhibition. The premium list is very full, and premiums are offered for almost every article made or produced. The officers of this Association are among the most active and enterprising of the business men of Cleveland. It needs no other recommendation as to its character than to say that Mr. AMASA STONE, Jr., so well known throughout the country as one of our ablest railroad men, is its President. We understand besides the $20,000 in premiums, that Mr. STONE proposes to offer three premiums for "bread and butter," and do his State a good service by improving the quality of these articles of food, so indispensable in every home in our land. We hope all the women and young misses of Ohio will compete for the "bread premiums." We have no doubt the first Fair of this Association will be a great success. The Fairs are to be held annually.

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MARRIED.

DAY—TALIAFERRO.—On the 19th [illegible] DAY, of [illegible], to JANIE A., daughter of [illegible] of Virginia. [illegible] United States Legation, by Rev. Mr. [illegible] [illegible] eldest daughter of [illegible]

DIED.

CROSBY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 25, [illegible] son of Henry F. and Anna M. Crosby, aged 1 year and 15 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. [illegible] South Portland-av., on Tuesday, [illegible]

EDSALL.—On Saturday, Sept. 24, DANIEL G. EDSALL, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 172 York-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to [illegible] for interment.

GRAY.—On Sunday, 25th inst., ELIZA JANE, wife of Wm. H. Gray, and youngest daughter of the late Robinson and Maria Bantz, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her residence, No. 253 West 46th-st., on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to [illegible] Cemetery (near Hackensack,) for interment.

HALL.—On Saturday, the 24th inst., JAMES HALL, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, from his late residence, at Tuckahoe, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Cars leave 26th-st. depot, Harlem Railroad, at 11 A. M. for Tuckahoe.

HUTCHINS.—At Washington Heights, on Sunday, Sept. 25, 1870, WILLIAM HUTCHINS, in the 42d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of Capt. William Harris and family, are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Intercession, 158th-st., near 155th-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 27, at 2 P. M. The relatives of the family are requested to meet at the late residence, 163d-st. and 10th-av., at 1 P. M.

LAWRENCE.—At Flushing, L. I., on [illegible] GILBERT LAWRENCE, in the 86th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Friends Meeting House, at Flushing, on second day (Monday,) at 2 P. M. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 1 P. M.

MILLER.—At Newport, Sept. 22, 1870, GEORGE, infant son of George Macculloch and Elizabeth Hedges Miller.

RODGERS.—At his residence in Jersey City, on Friday, Sept. 23, 1870, JOHN RODGERS, Secretary of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, on Monday, 26th inst., at 11 A. M. precisely. The remains will be taken to Bound Brook, N. J., for interment, by the train which leaves the foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

TODD.—On Friday, Sept. 23, at Portchester, N. Y., MERRITT M. TODD, aged 34 years.

Funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, Portchester, on Monday, Sept. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family respectfully invited.

TRAIN.—On Friday, Sept. 23, JOHN TRAIN, formerly of Forres, Scotland, aged 52 years.

Funeral from the residence of his son Alexander Train, No. 62 East 21st-st., on Monday, Sept. 26, at 1 P. M.

WINTON.—Suddenly, at the residence of his son-in-law, A. K. Tuthill, Geneva, on the evening of 19th inst., JAS. B. WINTON in the 78th year of his age.

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We like a book in which we can read consecutively, whose leaves we can turn at pleasure and find everywhere something to amuse, interest and instruct. [illegible]
Sold everywhere. Mailed post-paid by the publishers.
ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.
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THE TECHNOLOGIST, FOR OCTOBER, NOW READY—a journal devoted to Engineering, Manufacturing and Building. [illegible] Sold by all news-dealers everywhere. Issued by THE INDUSTRIAL PUBLICATION COMPANY, No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Union League Club will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of considering what action to take in the impending State canvass toward maintaining the purity of the ballot-box and securing the election of [illegible]
By order of the President.
J. LANGDON WARD, Secretary.

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' WOODFORD AND KAUFMAN CAMPAIGN CLUB, No. 7, will meet at their rooms, No. 750 Broadway, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, at 8. All soldiers and sailors are cordially invited. By order of Gen. ROBT. AVERY, President. [illegible] Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

An unimportant sale was made at the Exchange on Saturday last (Sept. 24) by JOHNSON & MILLER, as follows: A lot 25.3 by 170.11, located at New-Brighton, Staten Island, on the west side of Castleton-avenue, 50 feet north of Shawmut-avenue. The transaction was made on account of a purchaser at the recent sale at that place, who had failed to fulfill his contract, beyond paying the necessary ten per cent. on the auction day. The lot previously sold at $375, was struck off on Saturday for $100.

A review of the transactions of the past week would seem to indicate a little revival of business. Tuesday at the Exchange was a very active day, sales of City property being then made to the amount of $279,700. The principal auctioneers were ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., JOHNSON & MILLER and JOSEPH LEVY, and the spectacle, unusual of late at the Exchange, was presented of four auctioneers engaged at the same time. The location and other particulars in reference to the property disposed of, have already been given in the TIMES' daily reports of transactions effected. The total amount received from public sales at the Exchange, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 24, is $312,900. The largest showing by far for a number of weeks past.

Of Brooklyn property, during the week, but one public sale has been made, and then on Friday in that city, by COLE & MURPHY, consisting of the St. Vincent estate which was disposed of for $22,725. A full report of this transaction was published exclusively in the TIMES of Saturday.

The transfer record for the week, of property both in this City and Brooklyn is given below. In comparing the totals with those of the table of the previous week, it will be seen that in this City both the number and moneyed value of the property conveyed is about the same, while in Brooklyn, although the number of transfers is nineteen in excess, the value of the property represented is about $100,000 less. The following is the table, Saturday, Sept. 17 being the first date given, as the transfers are published the day after their record is made:

	No. New-York.	Value.	No. Brooklyn.	Value.
Saturday	11	$186,750	14	$38,035
Monday	7	141,750	22	94,337
Tuesday	6	100,300	22	41,390
Wednesday	15	311,900	28	181,225
Thursday	5	139,080	30	94,900
Friday	15	254,462	16	35,155
Total	59	$1,134,242	132	$585,042

During the week fifty-one new buildings have been prepared for erection in the City, of which sixteen only are first-class dwellings—a small percentage. It is hardly to be expected, however, that there will be any great activity in this branch of business at present, the market for improved property being too dull to offer great inducements in this line, while, in addition, the lateness of the season exerts its influence in preventing the beginning of this class of work.

In addition to the notes of private sales already published, WATERLOW & CO., No. 885 Sixth-avenue, reports having disposed of the following property during last week:

Four lots on the north-east corner of Fiftieth-street and Sixth-avenue, together 100 feet and 5 inches on the avenue and 108 feet deep, $62,000; No. 68 West Fiftieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x55x100, (Columbia College lease,) $27,000; No. 53 West Fiftieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 15x55x100, (Columbia College lease,) $17,500.

Of suburban sales none have taken place since the last weekly review, and the above comprise the principal events of the market for the time specified. That real estate will improve is confidently believed, but the exact date when the reaction will set in is not yet fixed. The majority of sales which take place are of a legal character, and but little property is being voluntarily placed upon the market. From the sales made, however, one fact is evident, and that is, that while unimproved property continues firm the reverse is the case with lots upon which buildings are already erected. The reason is evident, for with the fall of rents, the decrease in the cost of construction, and the stability given to trade as the price of gold approaches par, it would be futile to expect that much, if any advance will be made on present valuations. On the contrary, holders of property, if they would realize, will be obliged to sacrifice somewhat, unless a speculative demand should arise, in which case the same results will follow, for more than the required amount of property would be offered, and values becoming fixed, the market would soon assume a healthy tone.

In regard to the business of the present week but few announcements are as yet made. At the Exchange several quite important sales will take place to-morrow, and on Friday next the "Greenwich Mills," located on Greenwich and Washington streets, will again be sold. These premises were disposed of on Tuesday of last week, to close an interest, and brought over $150,000. The sale on Friday is a legal one, in an action of foreclosure, in which a perfect title will pass.

The sales of country property for the week thus far noticed are as follows: To-morrow, at 1 P. M., on the premises, LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY sell at North Orange, N. J., seventy-five very desirable lots, situated on Niven, Linden and Jefferson streets, of that town. The property is a portion of the Everett and Bradshaw estates, and said to be admirably located. The sale is peremptory, the terms liberal, and from present indications the transaction promises to be a successful one. Maps and all necessary particulars can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 10 Pine-street.

On Thursday, at 2 P. M., on the ground, DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO. will sell the country residence of THOMAS L. RUSHMORE, Esq., situated in Orienta, near Mamaroneck, on Long Island Sound, a modern mansion and a lot of five acres. Also five villa plots, adjoining the same. In addition, by order of executors, the same firm will sell, at the same time and place, the cottage of the late SCHUREMAN HALSTEAD, Esq., with outbuildings, all in excellent order, and one acre of ornate ground. The above property is too well known to require a more extended notice. That the auction will be well attended can hardly fail to be the case, and from its location and other advantages, the result of the sale will probably be a fortunate one. In addition to the above, arrangements for one or two other sales are in progress, due notice of which will be given.

Among the real estate enterprises now before the public, attention is called to that under the control of the Linden Park Association, of which JOSEPH NEWSTAEDTER is President. The property to be sold is located on Staten Island, at Linden Park, the first station on the railway from Vanderbilt Landing. The lots are already laid out, and the manner of their disposition is a novel and a fair one. A price-list is prepared with the value of each lot placed opposite its number. To the Park free excursions are given each Monday and Thursday, and those who desire to purchase have thus the opportunity to fully examine before making an investment. As fast as sold the lots are checked off the list. The prices average from $60 to $300 per lot, according to location, and the terms are $10, payable monthly, without interest. The project was started on the 5th inst., and since that time about 150 lots have been disposed of. Tickets for the semi-weekly excursion, and other particulars can be obtained at No. 37 Park-row, the office of the Association.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Cherry-st., n. s., No. 90, 16.10x100	$5,750
Columbia-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 50x200	15,000
Pier on the East River known as No. 28, (half part)	5,000
Stanton-st., s. s., No. 37, 25x75	1,500
2d-st., s. s., 74 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.7x44x25.8x44	9,800
10th-st., n. s., 245.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x94.8	22,000
24th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.10	28,500
33d-st., n. s., 243 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x98.9	6,025
Same property	10,000
38th-st., s. s., 183.4 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x98.9	16,000
41st-st., s. s., 301 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x98.9	8,000
126th-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 8th-av., 120x100	18,000
127th-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x75	3,000
131st-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of 8th-av., the w. 25x99.11	3,000
131st-st., s. s., 300 ft. of 6th-av., 50x99.11	7,000
156th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th-av., 287x200x312x100x25x100	71,750
7th-av., w. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 131st-st., 25x75	4,000
10th-av. and 84th-st., n. w. corner, 127.8x100	25,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 79 ft. w. of Bond-st., 21x80	$7,500
Bushwick and Newtown Turnpike road, s. s., bet. Beaver and Garden sts., 75x100x75x—x180.9	8,300
Broadway and Vermont-av., s. s. cor., 56x100	1,300
Devoe-st., s. s., 187.9 ft. e. of Union-av., 20x100.2	1,500
Lorrimer and Ainslie-st., s. e. cor. 20x79.7	1,000
Monroe-st., n. s., 405 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100	9,000
McDougal-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Saratoga-av., 25x100	180
Penn-st., s. e. s., 90 ft. s. w. of Bedford-av., 200x100	12,000
President-st., s. s., 316.8 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 16.8x100	5,000
Ross-st., s. s., 275 ft. s. w. of Wythe-av., 22x100	1,350
Skillman-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100	3,000
Stagg-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100	1,500
Schenck-av., n. s., 125 ft. s. of Bay-av., 50x100	9,400
Woodhull-st., n. s., 84 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 15x75	2,650
Willow-st., e. s., 60 ft. s. of Pineapple-st., 28x100	12,000
Warren-st. and Franklin-av., s. w. corner, 100x100	5,000
South 8th-st., n. s., 152 ft. e. of 4th-st., 22x100	4,500
14th-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. n. of 3d-av., 15x91	2,500
22d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 125x100.2	5,000
Classon-av., e. s., 24.10 ft. n. of Dean-st., 24.10x107.2x110x19.2x83.2x83	3,800
Gates-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 175x100 }	11,500
Quincy-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 150x100 }	
Gates and Green avs., n. e. corner, 20x80	4,000
8th-av. and Carroll-st., s. w. corner, 111.10x192x99x182.10	35,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

Elm-place, s. s., 400 ft. w. of Union-place, 100x100	$1,225

Harrison.

Locust-av., e. s., lot 3, map Northwood, 16 40-100 acres	$12,000

Morrisania.

Grove-av., w. s., 350 ft. n. of Cliff-st., 50x100	$1,300
Van Cortlear-st., n. s., lot No. 189 Mott Haven, 50x81	1,000
135th-st., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100	1,550

Yonkers.

South Broadway, e. s., 32 ft. s. of Kellinger-st., 30x110	$2,200
Walnut-st. and Webster-av., n. e. corner, 50x92	1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bruce-st., [illegible] ft. from South Orange-av., 100x150	$3,450
Fairmount-av., s. s., 650 ft. from Godet-st., 63x100	2,700

Woodside.

N. B. and M. H. C.-av., w. s., 460 ft. from Sunnyside-av., 87x47	$1,294

West Orange.

J. Baker to R. Crommelin, 74 acres	$47,000

Jersey City.

Barrow and York sts., s. e. corner, 25x100	$6,000
Washington-av., n. s., lot No. 49, Gould's map, 25x150	4,000
South 8th-st., w. s., lot No. 16, block No. 314, Van Vorst's map, 20x75	3,600
Lot No. 20, block No. 2, Hesper Weber's map, 25x100	600
Lot No. 21, block No. 11, map Claremont, 50x125	1,400
North 1st-st., 50 ft. w. of Coles-st., 16.3x50	4,200

Bayonne.

North 29th-st., John McDonald's, 40x40	$200
George-st., s. s., 164 ft. e. of Avenue U, 25x100	375

West Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 190 and 191, F. Fricke's lot, 59x80	$1,100

Harrison.

Newark Plank road, W. Lynch's lots, 200x100	$3,000

Union Township.

Herman-st., A. McKnadit's lot, 51x162	$250
East 6th-st., G. Heinrich's lot, 25x100	250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EXCITING WAR NEWS

Does not deter hundreds from buying lots at LINDEN PARK.

They are selling so rapidly that all who wish to secure

DELIGHTFUL HOMES

in this enchanting spot must buy at once, or they will forever loose the opportunity.

THE FREE TICKETS FOR THE GRAND FREE RIDE.

FREE LUNCH EXCURSION NEXT MONDAY are nearly all distributed, and unless speedy application is made for them many may be disappointed. All who want to go are advised to call today at Office of Linden Park Lot Association, No. 37 Park-row, *World* Building.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 60 East 49th-st.; in first-rate order; all improvements; immediate possession; terms easy. Apply to PALMER & DE FOREST, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 139 WEST 53D-ST., FOUR-story brown-stone, high-stoop hard wood finished extra plumbed, first-class house at a bargain. J. W. STEVENS, on the premises, or No. 6 Pine-st., 2 P. M.

AN ELEGANT CORNER LOT ON 5TH-av., near St. Thomas' Church, for sale. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$13,000.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in desirable neighborhood, No. 34 1st-place, Brooklyn. Address N. A. HALE, No. 50 Clinton-av., Albany, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LINDEN PARK.

EXCURSIONISTS ENTHUSIASTIC, IMMENSE SUCCESS, HALF OF THE LOTS SOLD IN THREE WEEKS, ALL WILL BE GONE IN LESS THAN SIXTY DAYS. ANOTHER GRAND EXCURSION NEXT MONDAY. ONLY A FEW TICKETS LEFT.

Go to the office today and secure them, and don't wait till they are gone. Free tickets at Office of Linden Park Lot Association, No. 37 Park-row, *World* Building.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A home at Flushing, L. I., twenty minutes from 34th-st.; in the village, elevated and healthy, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect repair; house is finished with hard woods, frescoed and papered; green-house, stable and carriage-house, fine garden, lawn and trees; will sell at a sacrifice and on very easy terms; can be occupied immediately. Address RUFUS W. LEAVITT, No. 118 Wall-st.

LINDEN PARK

Is now absorbing the attention of lot buyers, hundreds of lots are sold weekly on the popular $10 monthly payment plan.

GRAND EXCURSION NEXT MONDAY.

Tickets nearly all gone, apply today at office, No. 37 Park-row, *World* Building.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE, AN ELegant two-story and French-roof house, with extension; frame, filled in with brick, containing about fifteen rooms, with all modern improvements, gas, water, furnace in cellar, stationary wash-tubs, bath-room, water-closets, stable, lawns; shrubbery and large kitchen-garden, containing a great variety of fruit-trees; dimensions of the land, 100 by 600 feet. This house is situated on elevated ground, on Stiles-st., in the best part of the city, and is surrounded by handsome dwellings; possession at once; terms very liberal. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 54 William-st., New-York; or, to GEORGE F. MEYER, opposite railroad depot, Elizabeth.

RICHMOND HILL.

Finest lots on the continent. Monthly payments. Secure a lot in the paradise of Long Island. Possession on payment of $10. Grand excursion THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.

Tickets of ADOLPH BANDMAN, No. 58 Bowery, or JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR RENT, elegant place, desirably located; large residence; every convenience; eight acres; fruit, stables, greenhouses; extensive gardens; on macadamised road, lighted with gas. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 Nassau, corner Pine, Orange Real Estate Agents.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, A FIRST-class, full-sized house, delightfully located on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs., to a strictly private and responsible family; possession immediately. Price, $5,000 per year or $500 per month until 1st May next. Address, full name and reference, Box No. 4,687 Post-Office.

BETTER THAN GREENBACKS.

The splendid lots now selling at RICHMOND HILL, on the popular monthly-payment plan, for $75 and upward. Free excursion and collation THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.

Free passes at JOHNSON & MILLER'S, No. 25 Nassau-st., or ADOLPH BANDMAN, No. 58 Bowery.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH-basement brick house; rent $800; water, gas, sewer; situated in Fort Green-place, near the Park. Apply to M. T. BEERS, No. 30 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE PRIVATE STAble, No. 107 East 39th-st., near Park-av. Stalls above ground for six horses; large carriage-room, coachmen's rooms, &c. Apply to EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 167 Front-st.

I. C, YES, YES, I. C.

Richmond Hill is the place to secure a home. Richmond Hill has greater charms and attractions than any other place in the vicinity of New-York. I have been there. I have bought; and I advise all my friends to go and do likewise. Grand free excursion, THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.

Tickets of ADOLPH BANDMAN, No. 58 Bowery, or JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE ELIGIBLY-SITUATED double marble-store and basement, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, 50x200, well lighted. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 123 Fulton-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

CHILDREN FAT AND HEALTHY.

New-York is no place for the little ones. They need pure, bracing, country air, and where parents can purchase beautiful lots, at RICHMOND HILL, for $75 and upward. Why should they tarry in the crowded alleys and tenements of New-York, and expose their little ones to the horrors and temptations of metropolitan misery? Free excursion THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.

Tickets of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or ADOLPH BANDMAN, No. 58 Bowery.

WANTED—IN A GOOD LOCATION, A FURnished room, where rent will be taken for board, with privilege of a few other boarders; best of reference given. Address E. P. L., Post-office Station D.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

MORTAGEE'S SALE OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 11 o'clock A. M. at No. 8 Maiden-lane, (by order of F. F. Marbury, Jr., Esq., Attorney,) silver-plated ware, fine table cutlery, &c., consisting in part of tea and coffee sets, tete-a-tete sets, castors, ice-bowls and pitchers, punch-bowls and pitchers; butter, berry, preserve and vegetable dishes; egg-boilers, celery-stands, urns, kettles, wine-coolers and stands, baskets, fruit-stands, communion-sets, waiters, goblets, mugs, napkin-rings, punch, cream, oyster and gravy ladles, vases, &c.

FINE CUTLERY.

Ivory and pearl-handled dinner, dessert and tea knives; carvers; butter, bread, cake, pie, fish and ice-cream knives; children's sets, &c.

Catalogues on Monday, 26th inst.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIER MIRROR, RICH CARPETS, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence, No. 8 East 10th-st., near 5th-av., all the furniture &c., of said house, viz.: Carved rose-wood and walnut parlor suites in crimson and fancy reps, marble-top centre and fancy tables, French-plate pier mirror, fine rose-wood, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, elegant oak and walnut-trimmed bedroom suits, enameled bedroom suites, fine spring beds, good hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, walnut extension table, dining chairs, crockery and glass, fine medallion velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, all the kitchen utensils, &c.

Catalogues now ready at No. 3 Pine-st.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 90,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock noon at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. [illegible], Auctioneer.

THE ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE suburban villa of THOMAS L. RUSHMORE, ESQ., AT PUBLIC AUCTION, BY DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO., On the grounds, THURSDAY, Sept. 29, at 2 P. M. Trains leave depot New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 9 A. M. and 11½ A. M.

Carriages will be in waiting at Mamaroneck Depot to convey visitors to and from the sale.

Situated in ORIENTA, immediately on the Sound, and a few minutes' walk from the Mamaroneck Depot. Elegant modern villa house of 12 rooms, finely finished. The lot is 5 75-100 acres. Finest water front on Long Island Sound. Elegant and delightful home, 20 miles from City Hall, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, within one hour of the City by sixteen trains daily. In addition to the dwelling and lot, five desirable lots, varying in size from one to four acres, will also be sold; and two have beautiful water fronts. Besides which, the property of the SCHUREMAN HALSTEAD ESTATE, consisting of a handsome cottage residence of 10 rooms, finished in modern style, and one acre of ground, with stable, carriage-house, barn, &c., adjoining the above, will also be sold, by order of the executors, at the same time and place.

Sale will be positive and without reserve.

For maps, circulars and further particulars, apply to DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.
LINDEN PARK BESIEGED.
AMMUNITION NEARLY EXHAUSTED.
LOT-BUYERS CAPTURE THE OUTPOSTS.
PROBABLE SURRENDER OF THE INTERIOR WITHIN A MONTH.

The raid of lot-buyers on the Park has been beyond all precedent. Five hundred lots on the Burgher Farm have been sold to enthusiastic purchasers; one hundred are selling weekly. All will be gone before the close of next month.

GRAND EXCURSION, MONDAY, SEPT. 26, AND THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.
FREE RIDES—FREE LUNCH.

Apply for railroad passes at office of Association, No. 37 Park-row, World Building.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

NORTH ORANGE LOTS.—A SPLENDID property to be sold at auction by Messrs. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, Auctioneers, On TUESDAY, Sept. 27, 1870, At 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, 75 LOTS, Situated on Main, Linden and Jefferson sts., North Orange, N. J., Within five minutes' walk of the new railroad depot. TERMS EASY.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 10 Pine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARRAGUT OBSEQUIES.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council having decided that the funeral obsequies on the occasion of the removal of the remains of Admiral Farragut shall take place at 11 o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 30th instant, the following notice is hereby given:

The regularly commissioned officers of all organizations, civic, naval, and military, who may desire to participate in the honors to be rendered to the illustrious deceased, are requested to meet this Committee in the Chamber of the Board of Supervisors, in the Court-house in the City of New-York, at 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 26th instant.

The Committee particularly request that all such representatives of organizations shall come prepared to state the probable number of their respective organizations, and be also prepared to nominate to the Grand Marshal such assistant marshals as they may desire.

Positions will be granted in the line to all organizations who, belonging within the limits of this City or Brooklyn, may have given full notice before 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 27th inst.; and to all other organizations without said limits, who may make such report before 2 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 28th inst.

Members of Congress, State officers, and officers of the Army and Navy, who may desire to participate in the funeral obsequies, will please inform the Committee in order that provision may be made for their attendance.

The Committee announce that the following has been decided upon as the line of march:

From the foot of Canal-st., where the remains will be landed, up Canal-st. to Broadway, up Broadway to 14th-st., through 14th-st. to 5th-av., up 5th-av. to 42d-st., through 42d-st. to Harlem Railroad Depot.

This early designation is hereby made in order that the citizens along the line of march may have the opportunity of suitably draping the buildings along the line of procession.

Full notices of the order of procession will be given in the newspapers of Thursday.

The Committee respectfully request that all business be suspended on Friday, the 30th inst., after the hour of 11 A. M., and that the flags be suspended at half-mast, and that the bells of the churches be tolled during the passage of the funeral procession.

All communications relative to positions in the line, or to appointment of marshals or aids, are to be made to the Grand Marshal only, at the Chamber of the Board of Supervisors, as above designated.

LAWRENCE R. JEROME,
EMANUEL B. HART,
EDWARD CUDDY,
EDWARD WELCH,
JAMES IRVING,
Special Committee Board of Aldermen.
ERASTUS LITTLEFIELD,
HULET ODELL,
EUGENE DURNIN,
HUGH O'BRIEN,
ISAAC ROBINSON,
Special Committee Board of Assistant Aldermen.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB,
Grand Marshal.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE undersigned beg to inform dealers and all other persons concerned, that they have been granted United States Letters Patent for an improvement in the manufacture of china, in imitation of marble and mother-of-pearl shell, said Letters Patent being dated July 5, 1870, and covering the only process of the kind extant in the United States.

KAEMPFE & LIST, Manufacturers,
Neuhaus am Rennweg,
(Thuringia,) Saxony.

BEFORE YOU INSURE ADDRESS GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY, Box No. 5,114 New-York Post-office. Life insurance, &c., in all good companies at reduced rates; unusual advantages and valuable information given.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, now deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 174 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1870.

JAMES H. THORNE,
CHARLES S. MITCHELL,
Executors of Anna Mitchell, dec'd.

ap18-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS GRINNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.

RIDLEY WATTS, } Executors.
HENRY GRINNELL, }

ap11-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against UDOLPHO WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 22 Beaver-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 9th day of April, 1870.

DAVID H. BURKE, Executor.
ADELE B. WOLFE, Executrix.

ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES O. PROUDFIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1870.

ANN P. HILLIARD, Administratrix.

ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BAYLIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or his attorneys, Brinemade & Holbrook, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of May, 1870.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Executor, &c.

my9-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA BUCKNAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Jane Bucknam, No. 112 Lexington-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of June, 1870.

JANE BUCKNAM, Executrix.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN, } Executors.
SAMUEL LEECH, }

je20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH FATMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 70 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, 1st day of June, 1870.

SOLOMON J. FATMAN, Executor.

je6-law6mM*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MAN-TELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 124 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones; largest variety; cheapest in City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250.

T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.

Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND English school for boys, with primary department, will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 208 West 34th-st., near 7th-av. Pupils received at any time; number limited to forty; modern languages taught by experienced teachers. French is the language of the school. Circulars and references to be obtained at the school.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COL-LEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business can become quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Open day and evening.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN

No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

Address as above.

MISS MERLE'S.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

For young ladies and children, NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. AND 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.

Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'

BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 152 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.

Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.

Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

French and English Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies and Children, At No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208, Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MISS JAUDON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. EDWARD S. WHITE,

No. 59 West 42d-st, opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

HOME INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC exercises will be resumed in this institution for the one hundred and seventeenth year since its foundation, on MONDAY, the 3d day of October proximo. Candidates for admission will be received on FRIDAY, Sept. 30, and SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, at the College. Students of the College classes, who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves at the College on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys only, at Orange, N. J.—Commences its twenty-fourth academical year Sept. 12. A thorough wide-awake school. Boys prepared for business or college. True home comforts; constant attention of Principal. Address PRINCIPAL, care of Gibson & Miller, No. 100 Wall-st., New-York.

MADISON UNIVERSITY, HAMIL-TON, N. Y.—Located near the intersection of the Midland Railroad, the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad and the Utica and Binghamton Railroad; opens Sept. 29 with large classes and rare facilities. See catalogue.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 333 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. 107TH YEAR begins MONDAY, Sept. 12. CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN and DRAWING. NO EXTRA CHARGES. Apply for catalogue.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. B., Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS."—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 20. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 65 W. 36th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, cor. 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern languages, music and art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 68, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Boarding school for young ladies, reopens Tuesday Sept. 20. Address for particulars, Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal, Riverdale, on Hudson. Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for boys, reopens Sept. 19, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Those wishing a good school will do well to call.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMER-ICAN INSTITUTE, No. 810 6th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for college or business; French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

MISS YOUNG'S FRENCH AND ENG-LISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and masters will reopen in a new and fine location, No. 44 West 32d-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. (Address as above.) Misses and masters taught in separate rooms.

MRS. DOTY AND MRS. TRIVETT— Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Astoria, N. Y. Being situated near New-York, the school combines the advantages of City and country. It opens the 1st Monday in October.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARD-ING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 26. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

THE MISSES DWIGHT'S ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and little girls, at No. 62 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, will be reopened Sept. 20.

MISS BRUSH (SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. Fitz-Henri) will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes; total cost in common English $210 per year. Address Rev. T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEK-skill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13.

Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

A BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL.— Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, L. I. J. HASBROUCK, A. M., Principal.

$150 A YEAR, BOARD AND TUI-tion, at Episcopal Academy, Berlin, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av., And corner 2d-av. and 124th-st., Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS STEERS'

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22. The boys' class, No. 68 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

DR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL,

HOSACK HALL,
No. 57 West 44th-st.
Fifth year, Sept. 19.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 19—fifteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon—A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In four years, 20 have entered College—9 Columbia, 6 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Of all, only three were conditioned. Other classes follow yearly. More pupils applied this past year than could be received. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Circulars on application.

This year's patrons of from 3 to 14 years' connection:

John Auchincloss,	Thos. Goadby,	Abner Osborn,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,	John A. Hadden,	Jas. L. Phipps,
P. R. Bonnett,	Wm. A. Hadden,	Jas. W. Pryor,
John S. Boyd,	Jas. C. Holden,	Geo. B. Satterlee,
John Brooks,	Thos. F. Jeremiah,	Dan. S. Schanck,
Edwin J. Brown,	Albert Kelley,	Samuel Sloan,
Josiah H. Burton,	Chas. A. Lamont,	Jas. Symington,
Nathl. W. Chater,	Legr'd Lockwood,	Geo. P. Trigg,
Theo. H. Conkling,	Theo. McNamee,	Ab'm S. Underhill,
Kenny Couillard,	Benj. F. Manierre,	Judge Van Vorst,
Townsend Cox,	Dr. T. M. Markoe,	Ralph Wells,
Benj. Curtis,	Joseph Morrill,	Chas. G. Wilson,
Henry Day,	Wm. Morrison,	Hiram Young.

BOYS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

AVENUE A, BETWEEN 119TH AND 120TH STS., HARLEM.

Mrs. WILDE begs to state that on the 12th September she will open a Boys' School separate from her Young Ladies' Academy. Able professors have been engaged, who will not only direct the instruction of the boys, but will also lecture before the young ladies' department. The location of the school is healthy, and every attention and care will be given. Thorough training may be had for College or business. Application for admission may be made at the residence of Mrs. WILDE, Avenue A, between 119th and 120th sts., Harlem.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

FRENCH CLASSES FOR 1870-71.

Prof. TH. DE L'OUEST, for the past ten years teacher of the French language in the above institution, will open his classes for 1870-71 on the 28th of September.

Gentlemen's classes in the evening from 7½ to 9.

Ladies' classes in the afternoon from 2½ to 4.

For terms apply at the cash desk of the library. Private lessons at Prof. DE L'OUEST'S residence, No. 1,130 Broadway.

GERCKE & KOESSLY'S

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NOS. 367 AND 371 WEST 23D-ST.,

Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening: TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

LESPINASSE,

Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,

Successor to Miss HARRISON'S,

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870.

Address as above.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Nos. 820 Broadway and 82 5th-av,
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 (new Nos. 102, 104 and 106) Court, near State-st.
(Chartered in 1863 under special law.)
SEASON OF 1870-71.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.

TERMS.—CLASSES—$10 and $15 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION—$25 per quarter.

Several eminent Professors have been added to the able corps, which now numbers forty-one of the best Instructors in the country.

A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ESTABLISHED.

Application to be made at the General Conservatory Offices:

No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., NEW-YORK.
No. 128 (NEW No. 102) COURT, near State-st., BROOKLYN.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 21.

The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

THE YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Apollo Hall Block, No. 1,193 Broadway, prepares boys for any college or business, but especially for Yale, the Sheffield Scientific School, and the Columbia School of Mines. Opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Thorough, practical, energetic. Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., (Yale, 1848,) Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 5th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will be reopened Monday, Sept. 19.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL.— Ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics; reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st.

PROF. J. H. GUENEBAULT HAS RE-turned from Europe, and will resume his professional duties on and after the 20th September. Application at No. 38 Union-square.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVER-sity, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., reopens Sept. 19. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL—33 WEST 11TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.— Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

D. A. CALLISEN, NO. 297 WEST 38th-st., will re-open his day school for young gentlemen on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 12 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL— classical, French and English—will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

EDWARDS-PLACE SCHOOL FOR boys, Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 15. Send for circulars. F. HOFFMAN and J. REID.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S FRENCH AND English Day School (No. 159 West 15th-st.) for girls will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON WILL RE-open her home class for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 134 Lexington-av.

S. A. FARRAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Broadway, corner 39th-st. Reopens Sept. 26.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 126, 128 AND 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 19.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.

Prospectus to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21.

Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.

Circulars sent on request.

MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours. 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Reopens (24th year) Sept. 26, at No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 23d-st., where a limited number of boarding pupils will be received in the family.

Prof. A. BERNARD.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 302 West 24th-st.,
MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 25 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS PERINE

Will reopen her French and English School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 East 38th-st., THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Miss Perine will be at home Sept. 6.

MR. CORNWALL'S

School for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ES-TABLISHED A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., reopened Sept. 19. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Rev. H. B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSI-CAL and Mathematical School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. Circulars to be had at G. P. PUTNAM & SONS', corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., or of J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 908 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

UNDERCLIFF INSTITUTE, COLD SPRING.—Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Parents desiring to send their daughters are requested to apply for circulars at the house, or at the office of the *Home Journal*, Park-place, New-York.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector; Rev. G. C. HOUGHTON, M. A., Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

MESSRS. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & G. HAMILTON will reopen in a new and commodious school-building their English, Classical and Mathematical School, 19th of September, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars at book-store next door.

MISS McINTOSH'S "HOME CLASS" for ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Nov. 14, at her residence, No. 15 West 24th-st. First subject: "German History and Literature."

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 26, 1870.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S school, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 19. Primary department and gymnasium; number limited. Circulars No. 224 East 10th-st.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELlenville, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $228 per year.

S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

DR. SEETHE'S FRENCH, ENG-LISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 166 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A GENTLEMAN GRADUATE OF A German university and an experienced teacher, wishes a few additional pupils in German. Address D. S., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIF-FITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.— The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, }
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1870. }

Proposals, sealed, and indorsed on envelope, "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 1st proximo, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

15 sheets Copper, 4 pounds, 10 feet long, 4 feet wide.
15 sheets Copper, 4 pounds, 10 feet long, 3 feet wide.

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

30,000 pounds Cocoa-nut Oil, white, Salt-water Soap, to be subjected to analysis, and to contain not less than fifty per cent. of pure soap.

5,000 Mess Kettles, 2,000 Tin Pans, 5,000 Spoons, 2,000 pounds Trieste Mustard-seed, 2,000 gross Corks, 100 pounds Gum Shellac, 300 doz. spools Sewing Silk, 2,000 Black Silk Handkerchiefs, 100 pounds Camphor, 50 pounds Marline, 6 Hammers, 2 Box Scrapers, 25,000 pounds Pickles, 20,000 pounds Coffee, 1,000 Tin Cans, (10-pound,) 500 pounds Galvanized Hoop-iron; 15,000 feet White Pine, Merchantable Box Boards, planed on one side, ¾ inch thick, 9 inches and upward wide, well-seasoned; 2,000 feet do. do., 1 inch thick; 5 kegs 6d. Box Nails.

All of the above to be of naval standard.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD,
Pay-master U. S. N.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1870. }

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John T. Hoffman.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Allen C. Beach.

A Controller, in the place of Asher P. Nichols, appointed by the Governor in the place of William F. Allen, resigned.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John D. Fay.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman, appointed by the Governor in the place of Oliver Bascom, deceased.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Solomon Scheu.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly:

A Sheriff, in the place of James O'Brien.

A County Clerk, in the place of Charles E. Loew.

Three Coroners, in the place of Patrick H. Keenan, Aaron S. Rollins and Cornelius Flynn.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to Chapter 379, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, as to their duties under said act.

Chapter 379.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged by the Constitution.

Passed April 25, 1870, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized and directed to borrow, on the credit of the State, such sum of money as may be necessary for the purpose of paying and extinguishing the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged, as provided by sections one, two and three of article seven of the Constitution. The Treasurer is authorized and directed to issue and deliver to the said Commissioners, as required by them, registered or coupon bonds of this State, having eighteen years to run, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, for such amount as shall be required by said Commissioners, for the purpose aforesaid. Upon the receipt of the said bonds, the said Commissioners shall sell the same to the highest bidder, at not less than par, either by advertising for sealed proposals in the usual manner, or at public auction, upon the notice as the said Commissioners may deem best. The money thus obtained is hereby appropriated to pay and extinguish the canal and the general fund debts, as they may exist when this act shall become operative.

SEC. 2. A State tax shall be annually levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest on such moneys as shall be borrowed under this act, and, in addition thereto, to provide for an annual contribution sufficient to create and establish a sinking fund, which shall pay and discharge, within eighteen years, the principal of the debt created under the provisions of this act. But, in case the Legislature shall annually provide and appropriate any moneys from the canal tolls or otherwise to the payment of any portion of the interest on such debt, or such contribution to the sinking fund aforesaid, the tax hereby directed shall be enforced only to the extent which may be necessary and sufficient for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 3. When the said canal and general fund debts shall have been paid, or fully provided for in pursuance of section one of this act, the Canal Board shall thereupon and thereafter have full power, from time to time, to fix, regulate and reduce the rates of tolls upon the canals of this State, in such manner and to such extent as they may deem expedient to promote the trade and commerce of the State, and to prevent the diversion thereof. And it shall be the duty of the said Board to exercise this authority in such way as to secure to the canals of this State the greatest practicable amount of tonnage and transportation; and the Legislature, in accordance with the requirements of section three of the seventh article of the Constitution, declares its concurrence in such adjustment and reduction as the Canal Board may deem advisable in the exercise, from time to time, of the authority hereby vested and conferred.

SEC. 4. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State, in November next. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box in the usual form for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot, on which shall be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts," or "Against the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballots, and shall be indorsed "Act in relation to the canal and general fund debts."

SEC. 5. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors thereof shall immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect of the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to elections other than for military and town officers shall apply to the submission of the people herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall, with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 7. Sections four, five, six and seven of this act shall take effect immediately; but sections one, two and three of this act shall take effect when ratified by the people, as hereinbefore provided.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE, }
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, }
Aug. 5, 1870. }

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original notice of election received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. See chap. 480, laws of 1860. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to opening and widening certain streets as laid out by the Commissioners of Central Park, in the City of New-York. The Department of Public Parks, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Ninth-avenue to Tenth-avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from the Boulevard to New Road, and the widening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from a point distant one hundred and eighty-three feet and one and three fourths inches easterly from the easterly line or side of Tenth-avenue, westerly to New Road, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Sept. 10, 1870.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the New Road or Drive, and from Twelfth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—The Department of Public Parks, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before the Honorable George G. Barnard, Justice, in the new Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the seventh day of October, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Eighty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the New Road or Drive, and from Twelfth-avenue to the Hudson River, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

PENS.

WASHINGTON MEDALLION PENS.

Distribution of $9,000 of the fourth series on the Patron's Fund. See the bulletin of the Company in the *Tribune* of Mondays.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednes., Sept. 28 | Java, Wednesday, Oct. 12
Abyssinia, Thurs., Sept. 29 | Algeria, Thursday, Oct. 13
Samaria, Saturday, Oct. 1 | Russia, Wednes., Oct. 19
Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 5 | Calabria, Thurs., Oct. 20
Batavia, Thurs., Oct. 6 | Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
Return tickets..........$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets..........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT...SATURDAY, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Oct. 15
PEREIRE.........DAURE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 29
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, Nov. 12

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.............Oct. 5, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.........Oct. 12, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.......Oct. 19, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH........Oct. 26, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY.......Nov. 2, at 1½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Oct. 1, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Oct. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Oct. 15, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Oct. 1, at 9 A. M.
HELVETIA, GRIGG, Saturday, Oct. 8.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, BRAGG, Thursday, Sept. 29, at 8½ A. M.
Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Booking passengers and forwarding them from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Europa	Sat., Oct. 1	Caledonia	Wed., Oct. 5
Cambria	Sat., Oct. 8	Britannia	Wed., Oct. 19
Anglia	Sat., Oct. 15	Iowa	Wed., Nov. 2
India	Sat., Oct. 22	Caledonia	Wed., Nov. 16
Australia	Sat., Oct. 29	Britannia	Wed., Nov. 30
Columbia	Sat., Nov. 5	Iowa	Wed., Dec. 14

And every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$225 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

OCT. 4, ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Nov. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Oct. 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Oct. 1, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 29, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
Apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer W. W. COIT will leave for Lewes, Del., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Splendid fishing at Lewes. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..............Sept. 29
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) Oct. 6
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..............Oct. 13
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK.

The steamers ANTELOPE, Commander WILSON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: ANTELOPE at 7:15 A. M., connecting with the accommodation train at Sandy Hook for Philadelphia and way stations, and at 4:15 P. M. connecting with the Philadelphia express train. JESSE HOYT, at 3:30 P. M., connecting with way train for Toms River and intermediate stations. Return trains leave Long Branch at 7:50, 10:40 A. M., 6:58 P. M. Freight to all points on New-Jersey Southern Railroad at 5 P. M. Excursions to Sandy Hook and return, $1. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

JAS. FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:45 and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York,) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction in fare and state-rooms. To Albany or Troy, 50c. deck; first-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; ditto, with berth, $1; and like reductions to all points west and north. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, (having 300 splendid rooms,) leave their new depot, Pier No. 40, foot of Prince, Spring, or Charlton streets daily (Saturdays excepted.) Sunday fare same as heretofore, at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers by 6th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-street. Returning, leave Troy at 6, and Albany at 8½ P. M. J. W. HANCOX & SON.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 24th	3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 24th	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th	3:30 P. M.	Monday, 26th	7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th	6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 27th	8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 29th	7:00 A. M.	Wedn'day, 28th	10:30 A. M.
Friday, 30th	7:30 A. M.	Thursday, 29th	11:00 A. M.
Sat., Oct. 1	12:00 M.	Friday, 30th	11:30 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

CHANGE OF TIME.—THE STEAM-BOAT MARY POWELL will on and after Monday, Sept. 19, leave New-York at 3 o'clock from Vestry-st. Pier and 34th-st. Pier at 3:10, for Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat META will leave foot of Market-st. daily, at 2 o'clock P. M.; leave Stamford at 7 and Greenwich at 7:40 A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M., (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, 5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, 3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only, †12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †2:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12, midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

FINANCIAL.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

The First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are for sale by the undersigned. Price, 97½ and Interest. The amount of Bonds issued is $1,500,000 on 111 miles of road, of which 60 miles are completed, and the grading of the balance finished, while the iron and materials are on the track to complete it.

This road, completed and about being finished, together with rolling-stock, lands, *property of every description*, and franchise, is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for the security of these bonds. This property has a value more than double the amount of this mortgage. The net earnings of the Company are constantly on the increase, and are in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on these bonds. The payment of the interest and principal is therefore fully secured. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, London or Frankfort on the Main. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Gold and Currency received on deposit, subject to check at sight.

Interest allowed on Currency accounts at the rate of four per cent. per annum, credited at the end of each month.

ALL CHECKS DRAWN ON US PASS THROUGH THE CLEARING-HOUSE, AND ARE RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT BY ALL THE CITY BANKS.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand, bearing four per cent. interest.

Loans negotiated.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds on commission.

Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada.

STOUT & DICKINSON,

BANKERS,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., corner EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on balances, which may be checked for at sight, same as at bank.

A. V. STOUT,
President National Shoe and Leather Bank.
J. B. DICKINSON,
Late President Tenth National Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.
HOWARD C. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

Cammann & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 8 Wall-st.,

Transact a general Banking Business, and give particular attention to the purchase and sale of Government, State and Railroad Securities.

Deposits received subject to check at sight.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD
LAND-GRANT BONDS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST (7 PER CENT.) IN GOLD.
INTEREST PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1.

A few bonds issued by the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, Arkansas Branch Extension, for sale at 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 42 Wall-st.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Bond and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of service of William H. Aspinwall, Joseph W. Alsop, of New-York, and Lars Anderson, of Cincinnati, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of September until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of October. By order.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The transfer-books of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company will be reopened at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, corner of William-st. and Exchange-place, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, 1870. By order,
FREDERICK A. LANE, President.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Mendota Mining Company, of Lake Superior, will be held at the office of Messrs. Stoker, Taylor & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 26th October next, at 1 P. M., to consider matters of vital importance to their interests.
CHARLES J. WELLS, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-SEATED Westchester carriage and silver-plated double harness. At No. 56 Broadway, Room No. 25, second story.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

DR. S. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 26 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health." No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. POWERS' OFFICE, NO 94 CHATHAM-ST., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. POWERS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. POWERS, 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. POWERS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. POWERS, 94 Chatham-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 192 EAST 34TH-ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor, [illegible] convenient to cars; also suite on third floor, [illegible]

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom, [illegible] rooms adjoining, to a gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen. [illegible]

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom on second floor; also, a room on third floor, with or without board. References exchanged. No. 111 East 25th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

NO. 434 5TH-AV.—TO RENT, THE second floor, consisting of parlor, dining and two bedrooms, bath-room, &c., elegantly furnished; private table only. None but those willing to pay liberally for first-class accommodations need apply.

NO. 369 LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 40TH-ST.—A small private family will let elegant parlor, first or second floor, and sleeping apartments third floor, with board to family of three or four persons; will be no other boarders.

NO. 139 EAST 30TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family, having more room than they require, will let one or two rooms to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; Sabbath-respecting parties preferred. Call for one week.

A LADY (WIDOW) HAVING A NICELY- furnished house near Union-square, would rent one or two rooms to a gentleman caring for a pleasant home. Address IRVINGTON, Box 110 *Times* Office.

NO. 37 WEST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway.—Suites of single rooms to families and gentlemen, with first-class board. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE table, two large elegant parlors, on first floor. House first-class; location central. Terms from $75 to $100 per week. Address M. P., Station D.

NO. 122 WEST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Handsome parlor and bedroom; also suite of rooms on third floor to rent, with first-class board; without children.

NO. 234 EAST 19TH-ST.—SECOND floor, back room, furnished suitable for gentleman, or a gentleman and wife, with board. Location desirable. References required.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—WITH good board, in a private family; $14 and $16 per week; gentlemen preferred. No. 151 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

NO. 129 EAST 19TH-ST., SOUTH-WEST corner of Irving-place.—Two elegantly-furnished floors to let, with private table only; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—NEWLY AND handsomely-furnished large and pleasant hall rooms to let, also a basement or extension for a doctor's office.

CENTRAL LOCATION.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms on first and second floors, also other rooms, with good board; references. No. 131 West 43d-st.

THIRD HOUSE EAST 5TH-AV., NO. 53 11th-st.—Second floor, elegantly furnished, to let, with board or private table; brown-stone house; location unexceptionable; also other rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 45 East 15th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

NO. 316 20TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.; HAND- some rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a private family, where the comforts of home can be had.

NO. 40 EAST 26TH-ST.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with or without board, at two doors from Union League.

NO. 15 EAST 24TH-ST.—A SUITE OF furnished apartments, with board, also single rooms, in a well-educated Parisian family.

A FAMILY AND TWO SINGLE GENTLE- men may obtain pleasant rooms with first-class board at No. 134 West 24th-st.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, OR FOR HOUSE- keeping—A second floor. Apply at No. 147 East 27th-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROAD- WAY.—To let, with board, handsome large rooms, in suites or singly. No. 150 West 34th-st.

NO. 35 EAST 21ST-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms on second story (front) to let, with board; also, rooms for gentlemen.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD; reference given and required. Apply at No. 108 Leroy-st.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen; private family. No. 342 West 35th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A SUITE OF THREE ROOMS, with private table, by a family of three persons. Address Box No. 2,746 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high land, healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1870.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS;
CHICAGO AND ALTON, INCOME,
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO, FIRST MORTGAGE,
DUBUQUE SOUTH-WESTERN, FIRST MORTGAGE,
DETROIT AND PONTIAC, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., free of Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, Sept. 22, 1870.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3 on each share of Full Stock, and $1 50 on each share Scrip Stock, standing on the books the 24th inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, payable on SATURDAY, the 1st day of October next.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 26th of September to the 1st of October, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST MATURING OCT. 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold on and after Oct. 1, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, the financial agency of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.
NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State South Carolina.

THE COUPONS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, Bloomington and Western Railroad Bonds due Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of TURNER BROS., No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. R. GRIGGS, President.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1 ON bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company will be paid at our office on and after that date.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Bonds, due Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. C. R. GRIGGS, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 1
Will draw interest from that date at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

All deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date. $1 to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,
And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Present rate of interest, six per cent. on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 1 will bear interest from that date.

Interest calculated from the first of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid, or credited, Jan. 1 and July 1 on the amount in bank on those days.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
Six per Cent. Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday's and Wednesday's from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward. $1 received.
INTEREST COMMENCES OCT. 1, and is payable in January.
Bank open from 10 to 3 daily, and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Oct. 1.
ASSETS, $7,759,946 96.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN MCLEAN, President.
G. J. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

The public is respectfully announced that this theatre will OPEN FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON, [illegible] REDECORATED THROUGHOUT. ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS have been made, with a view to the amusement and convenience of the public. A NEW STAGE has been laid, and important improvements adopted. A NEW ACT-DROP has been painted by Mr. JOHN HILLYARD, Jr. THE OPENING PLAY will be Sheridan's splendid comedy, THE RIVALS, which will be presented THIS and EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, with entirely NEW COSTUMES AND SCENERY, and with the following powerful distribution:

SIR LUCIUS..........Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
SIR ANTHONY ABSOLUTE..........Mr. JOHN GILBERT
CAPT. ABSOLUTE..........Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
(His first appearance in this theatre.)
BOB ACRES..........Mr. J. H. STODDART
FAULKLAND..........Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
DAVID..........Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON
FAG..........Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
THOMAS..........Mr. W. J. LEONARD
JAMES..........Mr. J. PECK
BOY..........Master HERNE
LYDIA LANGUISH..........Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES
MRS. MALAPROP..........Miss EMILY MESTAYER
JULIA..........Miss HELEN TRACY
(Her first appearance in this theatre.)
LUCY..........Miss ANNIE DELAND

The band, under the direction of Mr. THOMAS BAKER, will perform an entirely new selection of music.

DUE NOTICE will be given of the first appearance of Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. M. LANAGAN, Mrs. THOMAS BARRY, Miss EFFIE GERMON and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

Mr. ALBERY'S new and exquisite comedy, (now playing in London with immense success,) entitled THE TWO ROSES, is also in preparation.
BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

MARIE SEEBACH—MARY STUART.

14th-st. Theatre, (formerly Theatre Francais.)

NOTICE.—In consequence of the rehearsals necessary for the production of Mary Stuart, and in order to do justice to the author, artists and public, Mr. Grau begs to announce that there will be no performance to-night. TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,) EVENING, Schiller's renowned work, MARY STUART. First appearance of MARIE SEEBACH in her great role of MARY STUART. Debut in America of the distinguished actress, Mlle. Mathilde Venetta, as Elizabeth, Queen of England, together with the entire strength of the company. Seebach ticket-offices, Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, 14th-st. Theatre, and No. 114 Broadway. In preparation, Deborah, and Valerie, the Blind Orphan.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

MAN AND WIFE

A GREAT HUMAN PLAY."—*Herald.*
"The brilliant and successful effort of unusual talent."—*Tribune.*
"The strong points of the novel presented in a drama of intense power."—*Times.*
"The crowded theatre and numbers who go away nightly, unable to get in, attest the popularity of the best novel and the most powerful play of the year."—*Sun.*

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Matinee EVERY SATURDAY at 1½.
Seats secured fifteen days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

GEO. WOOD..........Proprietor

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY at 2 and 8 P. M.
Fourth and last week of Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS.
MONDAY, Sept. 26, TWIXT AX AND CROWN.
TUESDAY, Sept. 27, AS YOU LIKE IT.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, TWIXT AX and CROWN.
THURSDAY, Sept. 29, AS YOU LIKE IT.
FRIDAY, Sept. 30, Farewell Benefit of MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS, who will appear in KING RENE'S DAUGHTER and the HONEYMOON.

Matinee, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the Burlesque Extravaganza, the GOLDEN BUTTERFLY AND MY DRESS BOOTS.

GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M., in the spacious buildings extending from the 2d to the 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.

NOVEL AND INGENIOUS INVENTIONS, AN UNEQUALED DISPLAY OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

MACHINERY IN MOTION,
IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY,
PRODUCTS OF THE FARM,
THE WORKSHOP,
AND THE STUDIO.
GREAT DISPLAY OF
FRUIT, FLOWERS AND PLANTS.
JARDINE & SONS' ORGAN, BLOWN BY STEAM.
MUSIC BY EBEN'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—GREAT SUCCESS—HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. The largest company in the world. In new songs and dances, eccentric acts, &c.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROAD- way. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

AT STUTTGART, WURTEMBERG, GERMANY.

In this institute there are unsurpassed facilities for those who desire to qualify themselves either for the vocation of an artist or that of a teacher, and to acquire a thorough education in vocal and instrumental music—the latter comprising piano, organ, violin and violoncello; also, in the theory and composition of music. As a proof for the qualification of this establishment, we beg to mention that the famous pianiste, Miss Mehlig, received her entire accomplishments at the above institute. Terms for the usual number of instruction departments, for female scholars, $46, gold; for males, $54, gold, per annum. The reception examination for the Winter season, commencing, Oct. 16, opens on the 12th October.

Reference—Ernst Reinking, No. 217 6th-st., New-York.

Prof. DE FAISST, Prof. Dr. SCHOLL,
THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CONSERVATORY.
STUTTGART, September, 1870.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

PIANO-FORTES—THIRTY SECOND- hand pianos, comprising squares, uprights and grands of various makers, in thorough order; for sale at low prices, by
CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

THE GALIN METHOD OF INSTRUC- TION IN MUSIC.—Mr. C. H. FARNHAM'S classes will be formed on each TUESDAY in October, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Messrs. Chickering & Sons', East 14th-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR Dancing will commence Oct. 1, at No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., and at No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—The classes for gentlemen will reopen on TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 8 P. M. The morning and afternoon classes will resume on SATURDAY, OCT. 1.

Private lessons may be taken now. Circulars at the Academy. The rooms to let for private parties or other entertainments.

DUMAS'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st. Class TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. All dances taught in one quarter; six dances perfectly in six private lessons.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, corner of State and Court sts., entered on State-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, north-west corner 28th-st. and Broadway, Apollo Hall, will open for instruction on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 4 P. M. Circulars at the academy.

HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL commence Nov. 1, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st.

MRS. HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st.

EXCURSIONS.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB—UNION REGATTA—THURSDAY, Sept. 29, 1870. The steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. JAY L. CLARK, will accompany the yachts on the above occasion, leaving 27th-st., East River, at 9, Market-st. at 10, Pierrepont's Wharf, near Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M., returning to the City in time to leave on her up trip at 5 P. M. Fare for the excursion from New-York and Brooklyn, $1; dinner and refreshments extra.

REGATTA—27TH, 28TH, 29TH AND 30TH of September.—The new and first-class steamer PLEASANT VALLEY will leave on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY:
24th-st., North River..........at 7:45 A. M.
Spring-st., North River..........at 8:15 A. M.
Peck-slip, East River..........at 8:30 A. M.
Montague-st., Brooklyn..........at 9:00 A. M.
Accompanying the yachts during the races.
Fare, $1. Refreshments on board.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of September, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH N. GIMBREDE, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 14th day of October, A. D., 1870, at 12 o'clock, M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 26.
Doors open at 7½, commence at 8.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH very respectfully announces that Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON has entirely recovered from her temporary indisposition, and will positively appear in
FOUR GRAND NILSSON CONCERTS
on the following dates at 8 P. M.
The third Concert of the first series will take place Monday, Sept. 26.
The fourth Concert of the first series will take place Wednesday, Sept. 28.
The fifth Concert of the first series will take place Friday, Sept. 30.
The sixth Concert of the first series will take place Monday, Oct. 3.
And
THE SECOND GRAND NILSSON MATINEE
On SATURDAY, 1st October, at 1 P. M.

The holders of tickets already purchased will please note particularly this change, and observe that tickets are only admissible when corresponding with the numbers of concert series printed on them.

Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, the favorite contralto.
Signor BRIGNOLI, the distinguished tenor.
Signor N. VERGER, the eminent baritone.
Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, the renowned violin virtuoso.
The grand orchestra will be under the direction of MAX MARETZEK.
General admission, $2.
Reserved seats, $3 and $4 each.
Reserved seats to Matinee, $2 and $3, can now be secured at the
General Nilsson Ticket Office,
at Steinway Hall, on 14th-st.
Branch ticket office at Schirmer's, No. 701, and also at No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
IN
ENGLISH TRAGEDY,
Under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
MONDAY, OCT. 10,

And for twelve nights and two matinees Mlle. JANAUSCHEK will make her debut in English tragedy, supported by the following combination of favorite artists:

Mr. FRED. ROBINSON, MARK SMITH,
J. B. STUDLEY, J. K. MORTIMER,
GEO. DE VERE, JAMES DUNN,
FANNY MORANT, IONE BURKE,
Mrs. WINTER, JENNIE MORTIMER,
AMY AMES, &c., &c.

*** "DEBORAH" will be Mlle. JANAUSCHEK'S debut role.
*** Box-office opens MONDAY, Oct. 3, at 8 A. M.
PRICES.—Orchestra and balcony reserves, $1 50; Dress circle, 50 cents. Admission to orchestra, $1; Boxes, $10.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF MRS. JAS. A. OATES' COMIC OPERA COMPANY.
LITTLE FAUST. LE PETIT FAUST.
Mephisto and the Arab..........Mrs. Jas. A. Oates
Martha, (a spinster,)..........Mr. Geo. L. Fox
MRS. OATES' BENEFIT ON FRIDAY EVENING.
When in addition to the second act of LITTLE FAUST will be presented for the first time, Offenbach's PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT.
For which occasion Mr. THOMAS WIFFEN, the celebrated tenor, and Miss BLANCHE GALTON, Prima Contralto, have kindly given their valuable services, appearing as M. Choufleuri and Mme. Balandard.
ERNESTINE..........MRS. JAS. A. OATES

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MR. GEO. L. FOX'S
New and elaborate Pantomime of
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
NOTICE.
Owing to the intricacy of the vast mechanical material, the theatre will be
UNAVOIDABLY CLOSED
on the evenings of
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, OCT. 3 AND 4,
in order to secure a satisfactory completion for its
FIRST PUBLIC REPRESENTATION
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING,
OCT. 5.
Full particulars in future programmes.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
THIRD WEEK OF THE CHARMING ACTRESS,
LOTTA. LOTTA.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF THE DOMESTIC DRAMA,
HEARTSEASE,
introducing LOTTA in Songs, Dances and Banjo Solos.
In preparation, Tom Taylor's Drama, entitled
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
in which Miss LOTTA will appear as
SAM WILLOUGHBY.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.

NOTICE.—In order to accommodate the demand of the public for places, the box-sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket office at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.

LAST NIGHTS, LAST NIGHTS, of the mirth-provoking burlesques BLACK-EYED SUSAN and CAMILLE; OR, THE CRACKED HEART. SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 2. MONDAY, OCT. 3, will be performed an original dramatization of Charles Dickens' BARNABY RUDGE; OR, THE GORDON RIOTS. With new scenery, new costumes, new music, and an augmented company.

STADT THEATRE, NOS. 45-47 BOWERY. GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
Monday, 26th, FAUST.
Reserved seats at the box-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—MALCOLM G. HAUGHTON, as assignee of the firm property of the late firm of MITCHELL, LADD & CO., against NEWTON MITCHELL and others.—To the creditors of the late firm of MITCHELL, LADD & CO.: I, PHILO T. RUGGLES, referee, hereby give notice, that an interlocutory judgment was, on the 22d day of September, 1870, made and entered in the above entitled action, whereby it was referred to me, among other things, to take proof of all claims and demands of the creditors of the late firm of Mitchell, Ladd & Co., provided for by the assignment for the benefit of said creditors, executed by the members of said firm to the plaintiff, on or about March 23, 1868, and to take and state an account of the amount due to all of such creditors, upon their respective claims, upon the first day of January, 1868; notice is hereby given that the general objects of the reference ordered to me by the said judgment order, are, and I am thereby directed, to take proof of all claims of the said creditors, to take and state an account of the amounts due to said creditors, upon their respective claims, upon the 1st day of January, 1868, and to take, state and pass the accounts of the plaintiff as assignee under the said assignment. Notice is also hereby given, that it is, by the said interlocutory judgment, ordered, adjudged and decreed, that such of said creditors as shall not, within a time to be limited by me, or within such further time as may be allowed by this Court, or by me, for that purpose, present to me and prove their claims, shall be excluded from any dividend out of the assigned estate remaining in the hands of the plaintiff, as assignee, and shall be excluded from the benefit of the decree to be entered in this action, and shall be for ever barred from demanding or recovering their claims from the plaintiff, as such assignee, or individually, or of, from or out of the said assigned estate. All the creditors of said firm of Mitchell, Ladd & Co. are hereby notified to come in and prove their respective demands, before me, the said referee, at my office, No. 29 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of November, 1870, the day limited by me on or before which all claims are to be presented. Notice is further hereby given, that I, the said referee, will proceed to a hearing of the matters referred to me by said judgment order, at my office, No. 29 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that at such hearing any party in interest may contest any claim presented to me, and may object to any matter in the accounts to be rendered by said assignee.—Dated New-York, Sept. 22, 1870. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau-street, New-York. se26-1aw6wM

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—LAWRENCE P. BAYNE, plaintiff, against MILTON S. LITTLEFIELD and THE JACKSONVILLE, PENSACOLA AND MOBILE RAILROAD COMPANY, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 29 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) with interest from the 30th day of June, 1870, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1870.
ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 29 Wall-street, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of September, 1870.
ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
s26-1aw6wM* No. 29 Wall-street, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York—LAWRECE P. BAYNE and HENRY J. ROGERS, plaintiffs, against MILTON S. LITTLEFIELD and THE JACKSONVILLE, PENSACOLA AND MOBILE RAILROAD COMPANY, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 29 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and five thousand dollars, with interest from the 27th day of August, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1870.
ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 29 Wall-street, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 29th day of September, 1870.
ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
s26-1aw6wM* No. 29 Wall-street, New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED WITH CAPITAL to engage in manufacturing sand paper; satisfactory representations as to profits. Address PRACTICAL MANUFACTURER, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 202 Bowery: one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

Proprietor..........JAMES FISK, Jr.
Manager and Treasurer..........JOHN F. COLE
Stage Manager..........E. L. TILTON
Business Agent..........H. C. PAGE
HENRY TISSINGTON..........Musical Director.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

The management, in compliance with the general desire of the lovers of OPERA COMIQUE AND OPERA BOUFFE, have succeeded (at a very heavy outlay,) in securing a troupe of artists for the production of this peculiar and attractive style of entertainment, now as popular in this country as it is in PARIS AND LONDON.

OPERA BOUFFE
OPERA BOUFFE
OPERA BOUFFE
OPERA BOUFFE
OPERA BOUFFE

will be revived ON A SCALE OF SPECTACULAR SPLENDOR hitherto unknown in this country.

The artists engaged for the proper illustration have been carefully selected by competent agents and will comprise the ELITE OF THE PARISIAN LYRIC STAGE.

They will combine acknowledged beauty, vocal and dramatic ability of the first order, and all the requisites necessary to give proper effect to a series of representations which the management are determined shall, in every respect, surpass all previous efforts in this direction.

The troupe, as at present organized, is the largest and most complete ever imported to this country by one impresario; it will number over

ONE HUNDRED PERSONS,
ONE HUNDRED PERSONS,
ONE HUNDRED PERSONS,

all new to an American audience, but not to fame. To those acquainted with the DRAMATIC AND LYRIC CELEBRITIES OF PARIS, the following list will, the management believe, be a sufficient guarantee of the excellent interpretation of their extensive repertoire which will receive their combined efforts:

PRIMA DONNAS.
MLLE. LEA SILLY,
MLLE. LEA SILLY,
MLLE. LEA SILLY,
from the Varietes, Paris.
MLLE. CELINE MONTALAND,
MLLE. CELINE MONTALAND,
MLLE. CELINE MONTALAND,
from the Palais Royal, Paris.
Mlle. SUSANNE THAL, from the Athenee, Paris.
Mlle. JULIETTE JOUSSE, from the Folies-Dramatiques, Paris.
Mlle. JULIE BACHS, from the Varietes, Paris.

First Tenors.
Mons. CONSTANT GAUSINS, from the Varietes, Paris.
Mons. PAUL LERMINA, from the Varietes, Paris.
Baritone, Mons. VARLET, from the Chatelet, Paris.
Basso, Mons. ANTONY, from the Chatelet, Paris.

Buffo Comique, The celebrated
PAUL HITTEMANS,
PAUL HITTEMANS,
PAUL HITTEMANS,
from the Varietes, Paris.

Secondes.
Mlle. EMILIE BEAUMONT.
Mlle. LOUISE LESAGE.
Mlle. VICTORINE LAGRANGE.
Mlle. MARIE VAUDELET.
Mlle. LISA DARLIA.
Mlle. ELOISE LASALLE.
Mons. VICTOR BRABANT.
Mons. ALPHONSE CAYLA.
Mons. ESTEPHE VICTOR.
Mons. FIDELE DUBOIS.
Mons. GEORGES BEAUDAIS.
Mons. ADRIEN VALTER.
Mons. HENRI FLORIMEL.
Mons. PIERRE VILLE BRANCHE.

Stage Manager (of Opera Bouffe Troupe,) Mons. CH. ESTEVE, from the principal Parisian theatres.

THE ORCHESTRA.

That the efficiency and completeness of this department may be as perfect as possible the management have pleasure in announcing an engagement with SIGNOR CARLO PATTI, brother to the great musical celebrities, ADELINA AND CARLOTTA PATTI, and whose superiority as a Maestro de Baton is acknowledged both in EUROPE AND AMERICA.

THE CHORUS.
THE CHORUS.
THE CHORUS.
(imported) will consist of
30 MALE AND 25 FEMALE
30 MALE AND 25 FEMALE
30 MALE AND 25 FEMALE
ACCOMPLISHED SINGERS.

THE INCIDENTAL BALLET Will include the celebrated Premiers, LUPO, ALBERTINA AND MAZZERI, together with a full complement of Secondes, Coryphees and Corps de Ballet.

THE SCENERY.
THE SCENERY.
THE SCENERY.

Entirely New, of an original and novel character, designed by MARSTON, and executed by himself, DAYTON and assistants, will eclipse all previous efforts of this distinguished artist.

The machinery and mechanical appliances by Mr. G. B. WINNIE and assistants.

The mountings, decorations and general paraphernalia by Mr. SAMUEL WALLIS and assistants.

The beautiful and characteristic costumes, imported from Paris, with important additions by Mrs. A. KNAPP, Mons. A. JACOBI and assistants.

The calcium effects, illuminations and mediums by Mr. J. K. SIMPSON and assistants.

The initial representation will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1870, when will be performed, for the first time in America, the popular and latest European sensation, performed with unbounded applause to crowded audiences at the Folie Dramatique Theatre in Paris, over 200 nights, and in London over 150 nights.

LE PETIT FAUST.
LE PETIT FAUST.
LE PETIT FAUST.
LE PETIT FAUST.
LE PETIT FAUST.
LE PETIT FAUST.
LE PETIT FAUST.
LE PETIT FAUST.

Music..........by..........HERVE
Libretto..........by..........M.M. HECTOR CREMIEUX AND ADOLPHE JAIME.
with the following extraordinary and powerful cast:

Mephisto..........Mme. LEA SILLY
Marguerite..........Mme. CELINE MONTALAND
Faust..........M. M. GAUSINS
Valentin..........M. HITTEMANS
The King, Clothair VIII..........M. Anthony
A Coachman..........M. Cayla
An Usher..........M. Valter
An Anglo-Saxon..........M. Brunet

Female Pupils:
Lisette..........Mme. Hasche
Arise..........Mme. Jousse
Clorinde..........Mme. Dalia
Frosch..........Mme. Lagrange
Charlotte..........Mme. Riche
Liechen..........Mme. Bille Barlia
Derothee..........Mme. Lesage
Agnes..........Mme. Beaumont

Male Pupils:
Stebel..........Mme. Vaudelet
Frantz..........Mme. Legros
Frits..........Mme. Victorine
Wagner..........Mme. Alda
Altmayer..........Mme. Pinjean
Brander..........Mme. Eloise

Soldiers, Students, Old Men and Women, Anglo-Saxons, Russians, Male and Female Demons.

THE INCIDENTAL BALLET
THE INCIDENTAL BALLET
THE INCIDENTAL BALLET
will comprise the following New and Original Dances, invented and arranged by SIGNOR COSTA..........Maitre de Ballet

The Ballet Music composed expressly for this piece by Prof. TISSINGTON.

Tableau 1. Rondo..........Coryphees and Corps de Ballet
Tableau 2. Melange—English..........ALBERTINA, Coryphees and Corps de Ballet.
Italian..........LUPO, Coryphees and Corps de Ballet
French..........MAZZERI, BACHEL AND MARIE FRANCESCA, STRUDELLI AND CORSI, Coryphees and Ballet.
Javanaise..........LUPO, ALBERTINA, Coryphees and Corps de Ballet.
Tableau 4. Finale—Danse, Infernale..........ALBERTINA, LUPO, MAZZERI, and the entire Corps de Ballet.

SCENERY.
SCENERY.
SCENERY.

Act 1. Tableau 1.
FAUST'S SCHOOL-ROOM..........DAYTON
Act 2. Tableau 1.
GARDEN CHAMPETRE..........MARSTON
Act 2. Tableau 2.
MARGUERITE'S BOUDOIR..........DAYTON
Act 3. Tableau 1.
PALACE OF SATAN..........MARSTON

An effort of art which the Management feel justified in pronouncing THE FINEST SCENIC PRODUCTION EVER EXHIBITED ON ANY STAGE.

LE PETIT FAUST will be succeeded by the favorite works LES BRIGANDS, and LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.

SCALE OF PRICES.

General admission..........50c.
Balcony (secured seats)..........$1 00
Parquet and parquet circle..........1 50
Family circle..........50
Private boxes (containing four)..........12 00
Proscenium boxes (containing six)..........15 00

Box-office open from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M., where seats can be secured ten days in advance. Also at the Branch ticket-office, music-store of G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner 23d-st., junction Broadway and 5th-av.

Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

TWEED'S LAMBS.

Alarming Preparations for Repeating on Election Day.

Hosts of Thieves, Gamblers and Prize-Fighters Being Rallied for the Fray—Over Thirteen Hundred Sinecures Provided Within the Past Six Weeks—Some of the Means by Which the People are to be Betrayed.

The lords and masters of the Tammany Democracy have promulgated the edict that all the rowdies and vagabonds of New-York, the gamblers, the sneak-thieves and the shoulder-hitters, shall live in clover, and that the tax-payers must pay the bill, and work hard to support in idleness and debauchery that portion of our criminal population who hesitate at no crime—not excepting even murder itself, and who, by physical force and brutal conduct, make our City elections the burlesques that they have been for years.

SINECURES FOR THE ROWDIES.

It has ever been a dodge of Tammany Hall to put a number of men on the City pay-roll just before election. This year the dodge has been resorted to more extensively than ever before. Within the past six weeks more than thirteen hundred men have been placed on the pay-roll, and not one-fourth of the number ever pretend to do work. But they do as much as is contracted for, and that is to fight the battle of Tammany previous to election; and on election day to be on hand at the polling-places to repeat, stuff boxes, or knock down and assault any one inimical to them. It is in this manner that Tammany keeps her followers together. They are a kind of whippers-in but in order to keep them under control and within call, the City of New-York is robbed for the purpose of paying them. Not satisfied with the multitude of rowdies and bad characters of all grades whom Tammany keeps in permanent sinecures, she must increase the number as the election approaches in order to prevent her defeat by a fair election and a free use of the franchise. Her agents scour the purlieus of the City to hunt up the very worst characters; to find out men who deem murder no crime, and to bring again, for a time, to the surface, the most villainous portion of the population that yet remains outside of State Prison.

PRISON-BIRDS TO THE RESCUE.

The additions now being made to the camp of Tammany average about fifty a day, and will continue at the same rate up to election day. Messrs. TWEED & Co. are indefatigable in their efforts to obtain men of the right stamp. They have, up to the present, succeeded admirably; for when did Tammany's bribes fail to bring to her assistance the scoundrels who disgrace New-York? The rank and file of Tammany's outlaw brigade are paid $3 per day, besides unlimited orders for bad whisky. These statements are not made for political effect; they are not intended as sensational, nor are they published in the TIMES without first having been proven true, and based upon the most reliable authority. We have the names of the parties referred to, and, if necessary, shall publish them; and further, any reader of the TIMES who may be doubtful, need only look for himself, and a very slight examination will at once confirm everything here asserted. The Eighth Ward sends a very large quota to the outlaw brigade, and they are received with open arms on the recommendation of a certain arrant Senator.

EXTRA MEN ON THE PARK.

Many people, when passing through the various parks of the City, praise the Commissioners for their supposed untiring energy and for the improvements made; but these innocent individuals should take a peep behind the scenes and view things as they really exist. There, the chicanery of the trick would become apparent. Why! the parks and all other improvements are merely "blinds"—"blinds" of the worst kind. They are gotten up as pretexts for raising and stealing more money—to pay the scoundrels already referred to, and to add to the millions already accumulated by the chief patriots of Tammany Hall. There is another jocose improvement (?) being made now—we refer to the lamp-posts, which were always ugly, but are now being made hideous at a cost of nearly $1,000 per day. They are undergoing a process miscalled "painting," but in reality not as good, or pleasing to the eye, as whitewashing. This work was commenced about the time the rain began last week, in the hopes, as is supposed, that the showers would wash out today's work, that it may be done over again to-morrow, for the three hundred men employed at it must be kept on at all hazards until after the election. Tammany must keep her hounds within the leash, otherwise they are sure to be obstreperous and useless to their commanders.

THE QUALIFICATIONS OF A SINECURE.

In the offices of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen there are now employed nearly seventy-five persons, the greater number of whom draw salaries varying from $1,200 to $5,000 per year. They are nicknamed clerks, but more than one-half of them can neither read nor write. Nor is there any necessity that they should have undergone so much education. They travel on their muscle, and that is what Tammany wants, and no "larning" at all. Not many months ago, we are informed by an employe, there were twenty-seven men drawing pay as clerks in the office of the Board of Aldermen, and two out of the whole number performed all the duties required. Thus twenty-five out of twenty-seven received large salaries for doing nothing. It was just as well, for the majority of them had never taken degrees at college, nor even passed examination in the abstruse and difficult sciences of reading and writing. The Library in the City Hall is taken care of by highly-educated gentlemen, some of whom cannot read the names printed in large letters on the backs of the books. They are paid large salaries, and do nothing whatever in return for the amount of money so stolen from the people. We also find in the City Hall offices men drawing two and three thousand dollars a year as engrossing clerks, who could not for the life of them write their own names. They are paid as engrossers, and act in an entirely different, and to Tammany more useful, capacity. They strike out straight from the chest strong and heavy, and are, therefore, worth a dozen genuine engrossing clerks.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

While the rowdies and the shoulder-hitters are paid regularly, and kept constantly in whisky and cigars, the honest few, who *do* work, cannot get their money without considerable loss. Some short time ago, an appropriation of $600,000 more was voted for the New Court-house. The money was drawn, and yet there are poor men, having large families to support, engaged in the building, who have not received a cent of pay for months; nor will they until months after the election, unless they submit to the imposition of agents of the Ring who will cash their vouchers at a rate that would have brought a blush to the cheeks of *Shylock* himself. An immense amount of money is made in this way, for numbers of the employes cannot afford to be so long out of money, and are obliged, through want and fear, to accept any terms dictated to them by the aforesaid agents.

THE STREET CLEANING AND OTHER JOBS.

In order that Tammany leaders may be enabled to make millions in a few years, and also to maintain her Outlaw Brigade, it is only reasonable to expect that many nice jobs should be gotten up; and when election approaches the way must be smoothed and prepared, so that the number of jobs shall be increased to meet the emergency. The new Boulevards are fertile grounds in this respect, and are inexhaustible. No law is recognized in their construction; various changes, improvements, rechanges, sewerage, and so forth, and so forth, *ad infinitum*. The liberal-minded politicians utter and sign as many bills as they desire, and liberal-minded guardians of New-York cash them, of course, with pleasure. New-York is rich; therefore New-York must stand it. In the matter of street cleaning, one contractor was doing it and willing to continue at the liberal allowance of $500,000 per year; but the good-natured City deemed the sum too small, and increased it by the trifle of a quarter of a million only. What became of this quarter history sayeth not.

TAXING FOR ELECTION EXPENSES.

The order has gone forth for the usual assessment to pay Tammany's expenses in the approaching election. The firemen are the first to receive the order to come down at the rate of $10 each. The Court-house and City Hall permanent officials are politely requested to hand over a month's pay, and in the various other departments, under the control of the "Ring," preparations are being made to this commanding manifesto from the honest lights of Tammany Hall. When the Wigwam wants money, the Wigwam must and will have it. The men must be kept together until election-day, and nothing can do it but money—money. Indeed, it is estimated that at the present moment there are—including all appointments—not fewer than 8,000 men whose votes are controlled either by positions or by the money stolen from the City purse.

THAT UPPER STORY OF THE REGISTER'S BUILDING.

Another nice little job t'were well to refer to is that additional story to the Register's building. And by that story "hangs a tale." The building was, for many years, deemed capable of holding two such fat individuals as DICK and MIKE of the clan CONNOLLY. DICK, the thinner of the two, vacated the premises to give MIKE more room. Still, there was not sufficient space, and eventually the aid of ANDY GARVAY was called in, and in a very short space of time $300,000 disappeared like a flash of lightning on that one story. The whole building, from base to roof is, probably, worth $100,000. Officials in the Register's office, when questioned on the matter, opened their eyes in extreme surprise at the idea of their being a roof at all on the building, but the idea of a new story having been added was entirely beyond their comprehension. Nobody knew anything about the cost—not even the "Big Judge" himself. The figures were too large to be grappled by weak intellects, and their addition and multiplication was too heavy a matter for, and "too wearing on the minds" of, the gentlemen of this Department.

CONCLUSION—"THE STATUES," &C.

In conclusion, for the present we would ask the many readers of the TIMES, who cannot have failed to notice the innumerable well-dressed "statues" who continually ornament the outside of whisky-shops, gambling-houses, and other disreputable dens, to look at the Tammany polling-booths on election day, and they will find the very same individuals mounting guard for the Sachems, ready to commit any crime according to contract. Their duty and appearance at the polls is a full explanation of how they obtain their livelihood. They belong to the staff of Tammany, and Tammany supports them in idleness and all kinds of vice and debauchery, and the harassed and outraged tax-payers of our City are made to foot the bills, and get in return nothing but false figures and wicked men in places of power.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Mass-Meeting in Cooper Institute—Addresses of E. Z. C. Judson, Rev. Stephen Merritt and L. W. Butler—The Anti-Dram-Shop Party Answered.

There was a large gathering of temperance people in Cooper Institute hall, last evening, to hear Mr. JUDSON (Ned Buntline) answer the arguments set forth on the previous Sabbath evening, in the same place, against prohibition by Mr. LEE. Among the other attractions last evening, was Mr. PHILIP PHILLIPS, who sang in his own inimitable style, the songs, "What are you going to do brother?" "Your Mission," and "Scatter Seeds of Kindness," together with others, in which the audience joined. Rev. S. MERRITT, G. W. P., presided, and introduced the first speaker, E. Z. C. JUDSON, who discoursed eloquently on "Political Temperance, and a View of Temperance Labor at the Present Time." The field of the Temperance laborer and his work, he said, differs very greatly from every other, and there is much more need now than ever that Temperance men of all creeds and callings should unite and engage heartily in promoting the Temperance cause. Election times are fruitful seasons for making drunkards, and politicians are ever on the watch to entrap the unwary into their net. They organize target and other excursions, and spend money freely, not to feed or shelter widows and orphans, but to add to their number. The time has long passed by when men who sought after office in the State or nation should possess other qualifications than corruption and villainy, which are now requisite. Last Sabbath he said Mr. LEE stood on this platform and made a temperance address, in which he acknowledged that he was a man of one idea, and that his party—the anti-dram-shop party—had not the second. And this idea is to break down the dram shops. He (LEE) did not believe in prohibitory laws, because they could not be enforced. But he (JUDSON) knew that prohibitory laws against thieves and burglars and murderers and other criminals are enforced, and they could be enforced also against intemperance and the sale of intoxicating drinks. The late Democratic Convention introduced a temperance clause into its platform, asserting that prohibitory laws are in violation of personal rights. They illustrated the character of their party and the soundness of their platform by their ravages along the railroad lines going to and returning from the Convention. The Republican Convention at Saratoga uttered nobler words when they said that inasmuch as the power is already invested in the majority of voters in any city, town or county in the State to regulate the sale of alcoholic liquors, a corresponding power is inferentially invested in them, and it is their right to exercise it to prohibit the sale altogether. The speaker defended Vice-President COLFAX from aspersions and insinuations cast upon him by Mr. LEE, and though he had never advocated the Republican Party and never sought or held office, except in defense of his country, he was now going to do all he could in this campaign for the Republican Party, because that party had given the City the Metropolitan Excise law, which, though not as strictly enforced as it might have been, had yet been an acknowledged blessing. The dram-shops and beer-gardens were publicly opened on the Sabbath while we had it, as they are now. He would help the Republican Party, also, because it had placed at the head of its ticket a staunch temperance man and a Christian. He would help that party again because their only hope for the future was in that party which had aided them in the past. It is in the power of the Christian and the anti-dram-drinking portion of the community to drive this evil from their midst. He (JUDSON) had looked over the tax-lists, and made inquiries from parties well informed, and had found that ninety-nine out of every one hundred persons engaged in the rum traffic, whether as brewers, distillers or dealers, did not own the buildings in which they carried on their business. It was within the power of the Christian owners of those places to refuse to let them for such purposes. A large majority of the employing public are also non-drinking men. They could suppress intemperance by refusing to employ any man who is addicted to intoxication or who drinks. But if we cannot have general prohibition, he was in favor of local prohibition, and urged his hearers to sustain the Republican Party, through whom alone they might expect such blessings.

Mr. JUDSON's address was frequently applauded. At its close Miss HOWARD took exception to the speaker's remarks, and said that by uniting with the Republican Party they would shut out a great many temperance Democrats, and she had heard sounder prohibitory doctrines proclaimed from Father Matthew Temperance platforms than from many of our American organizations.

Mr. JUDSON, responding, said that as the Republican Party had come out fair and square for temperance, the temperance people should sustain it fully. He did not believe that a single F. M. T. A. B. Society would break away from the Democratic Party or from the leadings of their priesthood by any offer that they could make to them.

After brief addresses by Mr. MERRITT and Mr. BUTLER, who said that the liquor consumed in the world every day would fill a canal 4 feet deep, 14 feet wide, and 120 miles long, the meeting adjourned.

Funeral of George R. Jackson.

The funeral of the late GEORGE R. JACKSON took place, yesterday afternoon, at St. Ann's Church, in Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue. The interior of the church was draped in deep mourning. The ceremonies, which were conducted according to the Episcopal form, were solemn and imposing. The inside of the church and vicinity was thronged with the members of various societies of which the deceased was a member. At 2½ P. M. the body, in a costly mahogany coffin, was borne through the church, and placed upon the altar, where, at the close of the ceremonies, the 5,000 or 6,000 persons present took a last view of the face.

At 3 P. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET ascended the pulpit, and delivered a touching and eloquent address on the life of the deceased. He traced his career from the time he entered the struggle for life as an humble apprentice in our great City, until he acquired wealth and influence. At the time of his death Mr. JACKSON held several offices of trust and responsibility, although he persistently refused to hold public office. He was at one time one of the Commissioners of the Harlem Bridge. A stirring business man of incorruptible integrity, liberal minded and benevolent, he was a warm, genial-souled friend, whose traits of character endeared him to all with whom he associated. Even his imperfections indicated the sterling qualities of his great nature. The remains were placed in a vault of the Second-street Cemetery. This afternoon they will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Explosion on the East River Bridge—The Damage Slight.

About 7½ yesterday morning an explosion, imperiling months of engineering labor, occurred in the Brooklyn caisson of the East River bridge. The cause, as near as could be ascertained, was the presence of an extra amount of air in the lower chamber, rendered destructive by the absence of the usual quantity of water in the shore or lower excavation in the chamber. The shaft through which the dredging is done, was pretty thoroughly shaken, and the immense dredging bucket, weighing 1,500 pounds, was shivered into pieces, and thrown at least twenty feet into the air. So severe was the shock that for quite a while fears were entertained by the engineers that some permanent injury had been done to the entire structure. Investigation, however, showed that, apart from a thorough shaking, by which a few of the upper blocks had been moved, there was no great damage done. Had the accident occurred but half an hour later, the probabilities are that some lives would have been lost, for even on the Sabbath there are at least fifteen workmen employed on the spot. A number of people, however were severely frightened by the immense quantities of small stones and mud that were thrown up and scattered all over the surrounding buildings.

POLITICAL.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Democrats have nominated W. A. HANDLEY for Congress from the Third Alabama District.

The Democrats have nominated ANTON KLAUS, of Green Bay, as their candidate for Congress in the Fifth Wisconsin District.

We have cheering accounts of Republican prospects, and Democratic apathy from North, East, and Central Alabama.

The Republicans will nominate a candidate for Congress in the Fourth Virginia District on the 27th inst., at Danville, in that State.

Our colored Minister to Hayti is a native of Philadelphia. The *Press* of that city wishes the fact to be made known.

JULIUS AVERY, of La Salle, has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the Sixth Illinois District.

On the 29th inst. the Democrats will assemble in convention at Augusta, Ga., and nominate a candidate for Congress from the Fifth District of that State. It was formerly represented by ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

It is understood that the Otsego County delegates to the Convention to be held at Oneonta, in this State, on the 5th of next month, are in favor of the nomination of Mr. S. ESSCK for Congress in the Nineteenth District.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, the nominee of the Democracy in the First Congressional District of Wisconsin has once before contested the same seat with a Republican. The *Evening Wisconsin* says: "Those voters rejected him the last time, and we think properly, and we fail to see that his qualifications for the position are any better now than then."

The Democrats of Kentucky have called a State Convention, to meet Jan. 7, 1871, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General, Auditor, Treasurer, Register of the Land Office, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The election does not take place till next August.

The recent Republican Convention at Richmond is spoken of by the *Virginia State Journal* in the following terms: "No unprejudiced spectator who attended the Convention of the delegates of the Republican Party which assembled yesterday in this city, and performed its work with so much wisdom, and in a spirit so harmonious, and who had had any experience at all in political gatherings of this kind, would have pronounced it anything else than a true representative body of the people of Virginia. We mean of the entire people—from the highest to the lowest, the richest to the poorest."

"The people of the Twenty-eighth Congressional District of this State," says the Rochester *Express*, "are called upon to elect a double delegation to Congress at the ensuing election, one for the full term and another to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. NOAH DAVIS. A Congressional contest has for years been a source of dread to honest and intelligent Republicans, for it has been the signal for unseemly strife, for self-seeking, and for corruption, which have distracted and demoralized the party. The district is reliably and surely Republican—so surely, indeed, that a nomination has always been considered equivalent to an election. The result has been that scheming politicians have devoted all their energies and no small amount of money, to manipulating town and ward caucuses, thus securing the nomination and leaving the election to follow as a matter of course."

NEW-YORK STATE.

The Closing Political Events of September—Nominations for Congress and Assembly.

On the 27th inst. a Democratic Convention will meet at Schenectady to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Eighteenth District. A Republican County Convention will meet at Syracuse to nominate candidates for Sheriff, County Clerk, County Judge, Superintendent of the Poor and Justice of the Sessions; and the Democrats will meet at the Delavan House, Albany, and nominate a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court.

On the 28th inst., the Republican electors of the County of Tioga will assemble at Oswego to nominate candidates for County Clerk, District Attorney, two Superintendents of the Poor, Coroner, Special County Judge, Justice of Sessions, and Member of Assembly. A Republican Convention of the County of Steuben will be held at Bath to nominate candidates for Sheriff, County Treasurer, Superintendent of the Poor, Justice of Sessions, and three Coroners; and a Republican Convention will meet at Washington Hollow to nominate a candidate for Assembly in the Tenth District of Dutchess County.

On the 29th inst. the Democrats will meet in Convention at Poughkeepsie and nominate a candidate for Congress in the Twelfth Congressional District; and the Republicans of the Twenty-seventh District will assemble in Convention at Hornellsville and nominate a candidate for Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Congressional Nomination by the Working Men of St. Louis—Removal of Officers by Gov. McClurg of Missouri—Municipal Election at Nashville, Tenn.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—A meeting of working men, last night, called by the members of the National Executive Committee for Missouri, nominated ERASTUS WELLS, as candidate of the Labor Reform Party for Congress, from the First District. The platform of the National Labor Congress, held at Cincinnati last year, was adopted....Gov. MCCLURG, yesterday afternoon, removed Col. MEYER, Col. HEGLWENSBURG and Capt. HUINKE, Police Commissioners, of this city. Serious charges were made against these gentlemen, which caused their removal. It is also asserted they were removed for political reasons, they being liberal Republicans.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 25.—The annual municipal election, yesterday, passed off quietly. The vote was light. MORRIS (Democrat) was re-elected Mayor by 2,000 majority, over ALLEN, (Republican.) Both branches of the City Council are unanimously Democratic.

Painting on Marble.

The art of painting on marble in durable colors, if ever known, has been lost. For years past, Dr. ASA HILL, of Norwalk, Conn., has been experimenting in this matter, and with the aid of Mr. W. R. MILLER, a well-known artist of this City, has at last brought the art, if not to perfection, at least so near it that ultimate success is no longer doubtful. Yesterday we were shown at Mr. MILLER's studio in Dodworth's Building, Broadway, some thirty specimens of painting on marble—figures, landscapes and marine pieces—which in brilliancy of color were equal to oil-paintings. The pigments when once fixed are permanent, and cannot be injured by the action of the atmosphere, water or by acids. If desirable, the surface of the marble can be polished.

The colors used in painting on marble are mixed neither in oil nor in water. The method of preparation is at present the secret of the inventor. Nor can the ordinary brushes be used in laying on the colors. This at first presented an almost insurmountable difficulty, but, like all others, it was at last overcome, and a substitute for a brush was found in a material which at first sight would seem but little likely to be available for such a purpose. The chief difficulty, however, was the fading and change of the colors first used. Blues turned into greens, yellows into blacks, and browns into reddish purples. This difficulty has also been almost entirely surmounted, and now, with the exception of a strong permanent green, all the other colors have been obtained.

No effort has yet been made to introduce this new branch of art to the public, though it is thought that the permanency of the colors and the little liability to decay of the material on which they are spread, will render marble paintings very desirable for the decoration of the entrance halls of public and private residences, for churches, and also for monuments.

Suabian Festival at Jones' Wood—A Three Days' Frolic of Our German Citizens.

Today the annual festival of the Suabians, designated as the Cannstadt Volksfest, will commence at Jones' Wood, and will be continued to-morrow and on Wednesday. This Cannstadt Volks Fest was originally an agricultural festival of the Suabian peasantry, held annually at Cannstadt, in Wurtemburg, which is generally patronized in person by the King of Wurtemburg. Some years ago it was introduced here by a society of Suabians, known as the Cannstadt Volksfest Verein. The festivities of this society have become very popular among our Suabian population, and among the German residents in general; and a large gathering and a vast amount of fun and enjoyment may be expected at Jones' Wood during the next three days. A rich programme of popular plays and exercises for young and old has been presented, including a carnival procession on the second day (to-morrow) of characters representing King WILLIAM, "OUR FRITZ," PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES, COUNT BISMARCK, GEN. MOLTKE and his staff, accompanied by a squadron of hussars, forming the first division of the procession. The second division will be composed of the peasantry in national costumes. After this picturesque procession has taken place there will be presented a grand tableau, representing the crowning of King WILLIAM as Emperor of Germany, amid a series of allegorical representations of the various sections of Germany. At the entrance of the Park a triumphal arch has been erected, and the wood has been otherwise tastefully decorated. In the centre of the grounds a column with decorations of fruit, designated as the Fest Saeule, has been erected, which forms the main feature of the decorations. In the evening of each of the three days of the festival the wood will be brilliantly illuminated.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A quantity of benzine became ignited and exploded, yesterday, in the dyeing establishment of A. DUMONT, at No. 850 Broadway. The proprietor was slightly burned, and one of the workmen, named LARNEY, was severely injured on the hands and face, necessitating his removal to Bellevue Hospital. The premises were slightly damaged.

MICHAEL O'BRIEN, a well-known thief, who had been arrested by Officer WRIGHT, of the First Ward, escaped from the patrolman while on his way to the Central Office for identification.

A female infant aged one week was abandoned on Saturday night on the stoop of No. 144 East One Hundred and Twenty-first-street. It was cared for by the Police.

A "safety" gas lamp exploded yesterday in the lager-beer saloon of FREDERICK SPUHTER, at No. 327 First-avenue. The proprietor was dangerously burned.

PATRICK RYAN, of No. 289 Eighth-avenue, was found yesterday at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue, with his head badly cut. The injury was inflicted by some unknown person.

Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, of Cornwall, on the Hudson, late pastor of the New-England Church, of this City, preached before his former congregation at Rutgers' Chapel, by special request, yesterday morning. He selected his text from Timothy, second chapter, fifth verse, and proceeded to deliver an eloquent sermon, showing that Christ was the true and the only Mediator between man and God.

ADAM NOWATISKY, No. 430 East Eleventh-street, was held to answer at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, for stabbing JOHN MITCHELL with a knife in the head.

On Saturday night a desperado named WILLIAM BRIGGS went into the restaurant of PETER CARROLL, No. 304 Second-avenue, and asked for some refreshments, which were supplied him. On being asked by Mr. CARROLL to pay, he seized a table knife and stabbed him in the breast and sides. Mr. CARROLL's wounds are serious, but not dangerous. BRIGGS was committed by Justice BIXBY, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, without bail.

FREDERICK KEELER was held in $300 bail by Justice BIXBY in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, for striking Louis Miller, of No. 116 Third-avenue, on the head with a champagne bottle on Saturday night.

BERNARD SMITH, charged by FRANK DRESSELL, residing at the corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Second-avenue, with robbing him of a silver watch on Saturday night, was committed to answer by Justice BIXBY in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday. There are a number of charges of a similar nature against SMITH.

BROOKLYN.

Shortly before 12 o'clock, on Saturday night, the fourth floor of the carpet warehouse of Messrs. STEWART, SUTPHEN & Co., No. 53 Henry-street, gave way, because of the heavy stock of carpets there stored, and, in the fall, carried down the three lower floors to the cellar. The damage will amount to $6,000 on the stock of wall-papers and carpets, and about $4,000 on the building. There was no one, save the watchman, in the building at the time, and no person was injured.

JOHN WATSON, a compositor, while intoxicated, on Saturday evening, committed suicide, by hanging himself from a cross-beam, in the attic of his late residence, No. 47 Carroll-street. He leaves a wife and several children.

LONG ISLAND.

By the report of GEORGE B. BROWN, the Suffolk County School Secretary, it appears that there are 162 Sabbath-schools in the county, 10,702 scholars and 2,010 teachers. There are 190 teachers of the common schools in Suffolk County, employed in teaching 11,051 scholars. Of registered school children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 4,051 did not attend school during the last school year. There are in Suffolk County 145 school-houses, valued at $129,047. Three only of these are brick. There are 128 libraries, with 19,239 volumes, valued at $8,566. There are twenty-one private schools, with 366 pupils.

In Queens County there are twenty Episcopal churches, with 1,797 communicants, who contributed $19,311 82 during the church year for benevolent purposes. In Suffolk County there are nine churches, (returns from eight only being received,) with 350 communicants, who raised $4,139 51 during the year for benevolent purposes.

The Suffolk County Christian Association met the past week at Port Jefferson. Discussions were had upon the following topics: What is the great need of the churches in the county? What is a Christian? The temperance cause in its relation to the churches; house and family religion; revivals, how best promoted and how made permanent in their results? Systematic benevolence. The Association was in session two days.

Friday night it was discovered that Long Island City manufacturers were stealing water from a Brooklyn hydrant, having laid a line of hose across the bridge from Greenpoint to Hunters' Point. Tanks for a number of manufactories were filled and a large quantity of water wasted, the hose being old and leaky. It is reported that Hunter's Point relies on this one hydrant for most of its water.

NEW-JERSEY.

About 3 o'clock, Sunday morning, a fire was discovered in some stables, on Broome-street, Newark, and though the Fire Department did all in their power to save the buildings, three stables and a carriage-house were totally destroyed. One stable, and the carriage-house, belonged to CHAS. RADEMACHER. He puts his loss, in buildings, sleighs, carriage, &c., at $3,500. He is a horse dealer, and had several animals in the barns, which were saved. He was insured for $800. One remaining stable belonged to R. LEWIS, and one to JOHN JAGER, valued, each, with contents destroyed, at about $1,500. They were partly insured. An old man, named HENRY BRENEINON, living in Broome-street, was arrested on suspicion of having fired the buildings, but the evidence being insufficient, he was discharged.

FURNIVAL and POWERS, the Excelsior Park rioters, were sentenced at Hackensack on Saturday afternoon. POWERS received a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment in the State Prison and $300 fine; FURNIVAL was sentenced to twelve months in prison and to pay a fine of $200.

Early yesterday morning two Germans, JACOB RUFF and HENRY SADLER, became involved in a quarrel, in Wayne-street, Jersey City, which resulted in violent words and blows. During the fight RUFF drew a knife, and attempted to plunge it into the breast of SADLER. The latter threw up his hand to defend himself, and had his wrist nearly cut off by the blow. He ran home immediately, and had the wound dressed by a physician, who stopped the flow of blood in time to save the life of his patient. RUFF was arrested, and held for examination.

Although there is a law on the statute books forbidding it, the beer and liquor saloons of Newark are open as regularly on Sunday as on any other day. Some few close the front doors, but do not attempt to conceal the fact that their places are open. Even on William-street, directly opposite the Police Head-quarters, they ply their Sunday trade as openly as in any other portion of the city, and no attempt is made to enforce the law against it.

The members of the BLAUVELT family held a meeting at a building owned by J. D. BLAUVELT, in Paterson-street, Paterson, on Saturday afternoon, to appoint a committee to prosecute the claims of the family against the Government of Holland. They "resolved" to raise money to obtain proof of their claims, and two members of the family, S. C. BLAUVELT and JOHN H. BLAUVELT were selected to go to Holland and look up the case.

Yesterday morning PATRICK REENAN was arrested as an accomplice in the assault made by PATRICK DONAHOE and PATRICK EGAN upon PATRICK KELLY. The three men were held to await the result of EGAN's injuries, bail being refused. The injuries inflicted upon EGAN are very serious, and it was at first supposed that his recovery was impossible.

Among the crowd which usually gather about the Centre Market, in Newark, on Saturday nights, a traveling vender from New-York appeared last Saturday night, and on lighting his lamp and mounting a box, he proceeded to sell those little instruments which, if placed in the mouth, can be made to represent the notes of a bird, the squealing of a pig, &c. A crowd gathered, and some rude fellows abused the peddlar. They threw him down and trampled him under their feet. Detective HAGARTY, seeing that the man was likely to be killed, rushed in and rescued him. The detective received a severe blow on the back of the head. Two arrests were made. One of the prisoners was immediately discharged, and the other, CHAS. N. RIGBY, was sent to jail for ten days for drunkenness and breach of the peace.

About 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the carpenter-shop of the Erie Railroad, on North-street, Jersey City. The shop, with tools of some value, were entirely consumed. The shop was an old one, and the loss, about $500, is principally that of workmen who had tools stored there. The fire originated in the waste from feed boxes, which was saturated with oil, and very combustible.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The market was steady and quiet. Its course during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	92¼	92¼
Consols for account	92¼@92⅜	92¼@92⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862	90¼	90¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, (old)	89¼	89¼
United States 5-20s, 1867	88¼	88¼
United States 10-40s	85¼	85¼
Illinois Central R. R. Shares	113¼	113¼
Erie Railroad Shares	18	18
Atl. & Gt. W. R. R. Shares	25½	26

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 28s. 9d. ℘ quarter for old European. 1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.@9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d.@9½d.; the sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation; the shipments of Cotton from Bombay, to the 19th, have been 14,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 29s. ℘ quarter for European. PROVISIONS—Pork, 112s. 6d. ℘ bbl. for Eastern prime Mess. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7½d. ℘ gallon.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—TALLOW, 44s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—The following is a statement of the condition of the markets at the close of business, today: SUGAR market stiff, but quotations unchanged. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 21,000 boxes, 1,000 hogsheads, including 15,000 boxes and 1,000 hogsheads to the United States; stock remaining in the warehouses of Havana and Matanzas, 167,000 boxes, 2,500 hogsheads. EXCHANGE—On United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 3¼@4 ℘ cent. discount; short sight, 1¼@2 ℘ cent. discount; 60 days' sight, in gold, 8½@9 ℘ cent. premium; short sight, 10½ ℘ cent. premium. FREIGHTS to the United States, $1 12½ ℘ box of Sugar; $3 75 ℘ hogshead of Sugar; $2 37½ ℘ hogshead of Molasses; ℘ ton to Falmouth and orders, 24s.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 24.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls., at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and steady; sales 3,500 bushels Red Wabash at $1 25, and 3,800 bushels White Canada on private terms; old No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 18. CORN quiet at 82½c. for Western. OATS nominal; 50c. for Western. BARLEY quiet and drooping; offers of $1 05 are made for Up-lake, which is held at $1 10. CORN-MEAL, $2 for bolted, $1 90 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22@$26; Middlings, $30@$32 ℘ ton. HIGHWINES, 88c.@88½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat and Corn, 7½c.; Barley, 7c., to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 ℘ ton. Lake IMPORTS—22,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Barley, 676,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—10,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Barley, 1,917,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 18¼c.@18¾c.; do. Gulf, 18¾c.@19c. BARK—Sales No. 1 Quercitron at $27. FLOUR—Demand moderate; prices well maintained; Superfine, $5 15@$5 50; Extras, $5 50@$5 75; Spring Wheat, Extra Family, $6@$6 75; Pennsylvania do., $6 75@$7; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 87½@$7; Fancy, $7 50@$8 50. WHEAT, less demand, but steady; Indiana Red, $1 38@$1 40; Pennsylvania do., $1 38@$1 39; Amber, $1 42@$1 42. RYE sells at 86c.@88c. CORN less firm; Yellow, $1; Mixed Western, 95c.@97c. OATS in good demand; State and Western, 58c. COFFEE in good demand; Rio at 15½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 17½c., gold. SUGAR steady and quiet; Fair and good Refining Cuba at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¼c. MOLASSES dull; Cuba Muscovado, 32c.@35c. PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM, less doing; Crude, 16¼c.; Refined, 26c.@26¼c. WHISKY steady at 90c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—COTTON dull; small sales at 17½c. for Middling. FLOUR dull; Howard-street Superfine, $5@$5 75; do. Extra, $6@$6 75; do. Family, $7@$8 25; City Mills Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; do. Extra, $6@$7; do. Family, $7 25@$9 50; Western Superfine, $5@$5 50; do. Extra, $6@$6 50; do. Family, $6 50@$7 25. WHEAT dull; sales. Choice Maryland Red, $1 55@$1 65; Good to Prime, $1 30@$1 45; Common, $1 10@$1 25; White, $1 40@$1 65; Western Red, $1 35. CORN—White Southern, $1@$1 02; Yellow do., 95c.@98c.; Western White, 95c.@98c.; do. Yellow, 90c.@95c.; Mixed Western, 85c.@90c. OATS, 45c.@48c. RYE 70c.@90c. Mess PORK quiet at $27 50. BACON weak but in good demand; Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Rib, 17½c.; Shoulders, 14½c. HAMS, 25c. LARD quiet at 16½c. WHISKY, better feeling; sales, 90c.@91c. for wood and iron.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 24.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 34,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS, by canal—Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 80,000 bushels; Oats, 70,000 bushels; Barley, 55,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels; by railroad, Corn, 31,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. FREIGHTS heavy at 9½c. for Wheat, 9c. for Corn, 6c. for Oats, to New-York. FLOUR dull. WHEAT neglected; entirely above the views of buyers. CORN dull; sales, 8,000 bushels Western at 78c. OATS dull and nominal; 45c. for Western; 48c. for Toledo. RYE quiet; nominally 82c. for Western. BARLEY quiet; sales, 3,000 bushels Wisconsin at $1 05@$1 07. PEAS unchanged. SEEDS unchanged. PORK dull and lower; Heavy Mess, $27. LARD dull at 16½c. HIGHWINES nominally 90c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and drooping. WHEAT quiet and firm for No. 2 at $1 06¼. CORN active and advancing at 65c.@65¾c. OATS advancing; No. 2, 36½c. RYE quiet and higher; No. 2, 74c. BARLEY declining; No. 2, $1 05@$1 05¼. HIGHWINES quiet at 85c., iron bound. Mess PORK firmer at $25 50. LARD steady at 15¼c.@15½c. Live HOGS dull. CATTLE dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 87,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Rye, 66,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats, 60,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS steady.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—COTTON dull and nominally 17c. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 10; No. 1 White, $1 35. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY steady at 85c.@$1 15 for prime to fancy Spring. RYE dull at 65c.@70c. WHISKY quiet and unchanged. TOBACCO—Buyers and sellers apart. PROVISIONS heavy. LARD quiet and unchanged. Beef CATTLE, $2@$6 for inferior to prime butchers. HOGS, $8@$9 25. RECEIPTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR dull and drooping; Family, $5 75@$6. WHEAT—Holders firmer at $1 15@$1 20 for Red. CORN firm and in fair demand at 70c.@72c. RYE dull and unchanged at 75c.@80c. BARLEY steady, with a moderate demand; Spring, $1 05@$1 15; Winter, $1 20@$1 25. Mess PORK dull at $24 75@$25. Bulk MEATS dull and unsettled; Shoulders, 11¼c.@11¾c. BACON—Sides dull and lower at 16c.@17c. LARD quiet and weak at 14¾c. EXCHANGE, par.

TOLEDO, Sept. 24.—FLOUR steady with a moderate demand. WHEAT steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 Red, $1 19½; No. 2 Red, $1 16½. CORN advancing and in fair demand; No. 1 White, 70c.; No. 2 White, 66½c. OATS dull and unchanged. FREIGHTS dull. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 24.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 21½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 05½c. OATS nominal. CORN nominal. RYE, 70c. for No. 1. BARLEY dull; No. 2 Spring, 90½c. FREIGHTS, 3½c. to Buffalo; 9c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The following are the quotations of Mining STOCKS: Alpha, $8; Belcher, $3; Bullion, $6; Chollar Potosi, $56; Confidence, $17; Crown Point, $6; Empire Mill, $5; Gould & Curry, $144; Hale & Norcross, $99; Imperial, $40; Kentuck, $42; Occidental, $8; Ophir, $4; Overman, $9; Savage, $39; Sierra Nevada, $12; Yellow Jacket, $28.

DETROIT, Sept. 24.—WHEAT declining; Extra, $1 38; No 1, $1 28; Amber Michigan, $1 17@$1 18; Regular, $1 17. CORN, 72c. OATS, 41c. BARLEY dull and lower; No. 2, $1 50.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 24.—COTTON dull and unchanged; receipts, 288 bales; exports, 307 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, 85c. OATS, 48c.@50c. Mess PORK, $26 50@$27. LARD unchanged. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 14½c.; Sides, 18½c.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 24.—WHEAT dull at an advance of 1c.; No. 1 Red, $1 20; No. 2 Red, held, $1 18. CORN declining; No. 1, held, 73c.; No. 2, 71c. OATS dull at 43c. PETROLEUM scarce at 22¾c.@23c. for carloads Refined; $4 30 for Crude.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 24.—WHEAT quiet; choice family held at full prices. RYE dull. CORN quiet. BARLEY—Little doing; only sale reported 1 car-load of No. 2 six-rowed at $1 16. OATS steady with a sale of 1 car-load No. 2 White State at 58c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 24.—FLOUR—Heavy stock; no demand, nominally lower. CORN dull; Mixed, 80c.@82½c.; White, 85c.@87c. OATS—St. Louis, 52c.@53c.; all others unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 12⅜; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium. GOLD, 12¾.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 24.—Spirits TURPENTINE unchanged. RESIN dull; No. 2, $1 50; Pale, 3¼c.@3½c. Crude TURPENTINE lower at $2 30. TAR unchanged. COTTON quiet and a shade lower; Middling, 15¾c.@15¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 24.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 16¾c.@17¼c.; sales, 1,400 bales; net receipts, 551 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,596 bales; stock, 17,892 bales.

NORFOLK, Sept. 24.—COTTON dull and a shade lower; Middling, 16c.; sales, 20 bales; net receipts, 383 bales; exports, coastwise, 568 bales; stock, 1,202 bales.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—COTTON dull but not lower; Middling, 18¼c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 64 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; stock, 1,495 bales.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 18¼c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, coastwise, 635 bales; stock, 3,000 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 24—COTTON inactive; prices drooping; Middling, 16c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 619 bales; stock, 12,200 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 24.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 16c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 768 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,215 bales; stock, 4,398 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 24.—COTTON easier but not quotably lower; Good Ordinary, 14c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 179 bales; stock, 5,278 bales.

SANANNAH, Sept. 24.—COTTON in good demand; Middling, 16¼c.; sales, 500 bales; net receipts, 2,600 bales; exports, coastwise, 23 bales; stock, 11,770 bales.

AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 24.—COTTON in fair demand, but prices depressed; sales, 440 bales; receipts, 560 bales; Middling, 15c.@15¼c.

[Advertisement.]
The Rink, on Third-avenue, in which the Fair of the American Institute is being held, is protected with Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Many exhibitors objected to trusting their goods in that large building without this protection.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]
"WHAT TO DO" AND "HOW TO DO IT."—The question, "What can I do best?" occurs to every one, and the choice of a life pursuit is the most important step in every man's history. Success or failure; riches or poverty; fame or infamy; happiness or misery—depend on the choice of a calling, or the occupation in which a person engages. One may shine in the law, another in medicine, another in divinity; one is, inventive; another prefers agriculture, commerce, mechanism or manufacturing. Phrenology "puts the right man in the right place." Why not consult it? Examinations daily at No. 389 Broadway. See PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for October, now ready. Newsmen have it. Price 30c. Address S. R. WELLS, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 25.—*In steam-ship Europa, from Glasgow.*—W. L. Evans wife and daughter, Miss J. E. Hughes, Mr. Smith, B. Josephs, J. Sherrard, A. Pratt, W. Millar, Master D. Millar, Mrs. John Clark, Miss. C. Clark, Rev. W. H. McGiffart, Rev. J. M. McGiffart, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Pendericigh, D. Montgomery, J. Harvey, Miss McIntyre, Miss. Leask, H. Brown, A. Paterson, J. Davidson, J. D. Plaster, R. Findlay, J. Dyer, W. S. Bean, Mrs. G. Waterston, Master John Waterston, Mrs. James Cromie, S. W. Haselgreen, H. Paterson, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. Simpson, Mrs. J. McAdam, Miss J. B. McAdam, Rev. J. B. Gallagher, M. G. McNight, Mrs. J. Lansing, Miss M. Alexander, Mr. McMillan, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Nicholson, J. B. Nicholson, E. Lanaghan, Master A. Lanaghan, A. Aigeo, Mr. Buchanan, J. Ewing, W. B. Walker, J. M. Ballantyne, John Dickinson, Jr., Mrs. Scott, Miss Agnes Scott, Miss Sybella Scott, Masters Alexander Scott, Adam Scott, David Scott, William Scott, Ebenezer Scott, J. McCrory, Mrs. Cohen, Miss Esther Cohen, Miss Ellen Cohen, John Andrews.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—H. M. Wayne, J. B. Lovering, R. J. Murray, S. W. Coursen, Miss M. Phillips, H. Landohoff, J. F. Butler, R. T. Cowan, Mrs. W. T. Anson and child, Miss Nettie Allison, Miss Irene Allison, M. T. Kennedy, R. M. Coulter.

In steam-ship Rapidan, from New-Orleans.—A. R. F. de Cordova and 2 daughters, Apolinar Arithura, J. G. Garcia, A. R. Ceballos, Manuel Milian, Ramon Galligos.

In Steam-ship James Adger, from Charleston.—A. Clark, R. Long, W. D. Warren, Mr. Molina, J. Street, R. S. Burns, E. McKelty, Fred. Richards.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....5:51 | Sun sets.....5:52 | Moon sets.....7:08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:35 | Gov. Island..9:28 | Hell Gate..10:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 25.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Crowell, New-Orleans Sept. 17, and South-west Pass, 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker. Experienced strong N. E. gales from Cape Florida; Sept. 22, at 5 P. M., lat. 32 10, lon. 79 08, blowing heavy from N. E., with high sea, fell in with the wreck of schr. Sarah Fish, of Waldoboro from Darien, Ga., bound to Boston, dismasted and water-logged and fast breaking up, only a small portion aft being above water, her decks ripped up, &c., took off the Captain and crew, seven in number, and brought them to this port. The schooner no doubt went down that night, as the wind blew with great violence for several hours with a very high sea. The W. M. is anchored in lower quarantine.

Steam-ship Europa, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow Sept. 11 via Moville 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros., experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage; Sept. 21, lat. 44 55, lon. 55 44, passed a Glasgow steamer bound E.; 23d, lat. 41-48, lon. 65 11, passed steam-ship Minnesota, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Sept. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Sept. 24, 8 A. M., 2 miles N. from Cape Lookout, passed steam-ship Columbia, hence for Havana; same day, 9 A. M., 20 miles N. from Cape Lookout, passed steam-ship General Barnes, hence for Savannah, and steam-ship Clyde, hence for Charleston.

Steam-ship Rapidan, Whitehurst, New-Orleans Sept. 13 via Havana 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Sherwood, Wilmington, N. C., 70 hours, with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Sept. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had N. E. gales up to Hatteras.

Steam-ship Regulator, Brooks, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Ship Marianna VI., (Port.,) Santos, Lisbon Aug. 22, with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Has had light winds with much rain during the passage.

Bark Francis, (of Salcomb,) Hill, Singapore May 23, with mdse. to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Angier June 7, Cape of Good Hope July 27, St. Helena Aug. 8, and crossed the equator 21st, in lon. 25 30; has had severe weather off the Cape; Sept. 1, lat 15 30, lon. 29 46, had a very heavy gale from S. to W., and had light stuff washed overboard from off deck; left at St. Helena ship Thomas Fletcher, with rudder damaged.

Bark Maggie McNeil, of New-Orleans, Smith, New-Orleans 30 ds., with mdse. to master. Sept. 11 to 13, off Hatteras, had a hurricane from E.S.E. to N., but received no damage; same time, passed a ship bound N., with loss of mainmast.

Bark Grecian, (Br.,) Jarvis, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to E. C. Baxter.

Brig George, (of Pictou,) Graham, Little Glace Bay 16 ds., with 376 tons coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co. Sept. 18, off George's Shoals, had a hurricane from E. S. E. to N., lasting 16 hours, during which lost sails and stove bulwarks.

Brig Nuova Ghilino, (Ital.,) Gastildi, Genoa 56 ds., with mdse. and 10 passengers to order. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 9, and since had light winds and calms; Sept. 18, lat. 32, lon. 67, had a hurricane from E. S. E. to N., during which split sails and stove bulwarks.

Brig Albert, (N. G.,) Ahrens, Rio Janeiro 58 ds., with coffee to Fry & Ramsey—vessel to master. Crossed the equator Aug. 22 in lon. 35 26; had light, variable winds up to the Gulf stream, thence a continuation of northerly gales; Sept. 15, lat. 29 56, lon. 72 30, saw a number of water-casks and pipes adrift.

Schr. Mary Seymour, (of Padstow,) Martin, Rio Grande do Sul 57 ds., with hides and wool to George F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Aug. 21, in lon. 32 50; Sept. 9 to 11, no lat., &c., encountered a hurricane from S. to S. W., during which lost sails, started gangway and bulwarks; has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds; Sept. 17, lat. 36 lon. 74, spoke whaling-schr. D. N. Richards, Webb, bound to New-Bedford, with sails and bowsprit gone, having had 11 ds. of continual hurricane.

Schr. Susan Stetson, (of Damariscotta,) Parker, Surinam 21 ds., with sugar and cedar to order—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Had fine weather up to the 16th, when we encountered a hurricane from E. S. E., during which split sails, and received other slight damage.

Schr. Manna Loa, Talbot, Aux Cayes 29 ds., with logwood to Morrison & Bartow. Has had strong N. E. gales the entire passage, and lost and split sails; Sept. 2, off the E. end of Cuba, was boarded by a boat from ship St. James, from Liverpool for New-Orleans.

Schr. Zeyla, Kelley, Pensacola 24 ds., with lumber to W. A. Park. Has had heavy easterly gales most of the passage, and was obliged to lay too 9 ds.

Schr. L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, Jacksonville 12 ds., with timber to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Ridgewood, Collins, Georgetown, S. C. 14 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Lionesa, Myers, Camp Pinckney 9 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Staten Islander, Hammond, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Hoyt, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Saratoga, Chase, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chauncey, St. John, Parsons, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. C. Bearse, Hodgdon, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. T. Wines, Hulse, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Annie Andrews, Hopkins, Saco, with ice to Washington Ice Co.

Schr. O. Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr. J. C. Merritt, Bowie, Virginia.
Schr. R. J. Holmes, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. Antecedent, Pendleton, Stonington.
Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Norwich, for Rondout.
Schr. L. O. Forrester, Young, Chatham.
Schr. Mary Brockway, Butler, New-Haven.
Schr. J. Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.
Schr. T. D. Sawyer, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. J. H. Seguine, French, Virginia.
Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Longstreet, Virginia.
Schr. D. S. Miller, Mills, Virginia.
Schr. Snow Flake, Brown, Virginia.
Schr. T. B. Wood, Carles, Virginia.
Yacht Madgie, Loper, Stonington.
WIND—Sundown, moderate, S. W. clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Arr. bark Archer, from Buenos Ayers. Brigs M. J. Williams, from Arecibo; M. L. B., from Barbados, and Abby, from Gonaives.

HOLMES HOLE, Sept. 24—A. M.—Arr. brigs A. F. Larabee, Wardell, from Boston for Wilmington, N. C.; Cosmos, Parsons, from Boston for Baltimore; Milwaukee, Brown, from Salem for Philadelphia; Harp, Snow, from Bangor for New-Haven; Ennice, (Br.,) Parker, from New-York for Cow Bay; Selus, Carrie; H. Spofford, Thompson, from Elizabethport for Salem; Governor, Freathy, from Hoboken for Salem; Willie Harris, Merritt, and Pavillion, Parks, from Hoboken for Boston; Charles Comery, Pinkham; Exeter, Pendleton, and Lake Mills, from Rondout for Boston; Alabama, Cork, from Port Johnson for do.; Grace Cushing, from do.; Red Beach, Holmes, from New-York for Ellsworth; Island Belle Mabel, from do. for Eastport; Harriet Baker, Webber, from do. for Portland; Wave Falkingham, Stonington for Calais; Alexander Young, A. Townsend, Risley, C. S. Edwards, Acme, E. B. Emberg, Clayton, from Boston for Philadelphia; Harry White, Hopkins, St. Johns, N. B., for do.; Walton, Palmer, Richmond, from Maine for do.; Josie Look, from Addison for New-York; Burmah, Windblow, from Bangor for do.; W. K. Chapman, (Br.,) Peckham, from Dorchester, N. B., for do.; Elizabeth Gray, from Rockland for do.; Flora A. Sawyer, Nulter, from Boston for do.

Sld. brigs Eunice, (Br.,) Marion, (Br.,) Cosmos; schrs. Governor, Lake, Red Beach, Grace Cushing, Charles Comery, Exeter, Sceptre, (Br.,) and Willie Harris. Wind—S.W., and light.

Spoken.

Sept. 11, lat. 28, lon. 75 30, saw brig R. Wheeler, bound N

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Thompson, of the schr. Sarah Fish, of Waldoboro, reports: Left Union Island, Ga., Sept. 16, with a cargo of yellow pine lumber bound to Boston. On the 18th, in lat. 31 52, lon. 79 10, encountered a hurricane from E. S. E. to N., during which lost mainsail and jib, and carried away the foremast; on the 20th the vessel became water-logged and lay on her beam end; cut away the mainmast in order to right her, the gale still continuing, and the vessel breaking up very fast; on the 22d, was fallen in with by steam-ship Western Metropolis, Capt. Crowell, from New-Orleans, for New-York, who kindly took us off and brought us to this port. The Sarah Fish was 198 tons burden, 7 years old, built at Waldoboro, and owned by Capt. Simpson, of that port.

The pilot-boat Wm. H. Aspinwall, No. 21, came in from a cruise this A. M., and reports Sept. 18, on George's Shoal, encountered a hurricane from E. S. E. to N., during which shipped a sea which washed overboard Wm. Voss, one of the hands, a native of Memel, aged seventeen years, who was drowned.

Quarantine Notice.

HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT,
QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, Sept. 24, 1870.

Pilots and masters of vessels are hereby notified that all vessels from New-Orleans, Mobile, Barcelona, and all ports infected with yellow fever or cholera, will, until further notice, be boarded and examined from the steam-ship Illinois, in the Lower Bay.

Masters of vessels from foreign ports, arriving by Long Island Sound, are also reminded that pursuant to the Health laws of the port, and in accordance with the established quarantine regulations, they are required to report at this quarantine as soon as practicable after their arrival.

JOHN CARNOCHAN, Health Officer.

THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF A
Trunk Railroad
IN
NEW-YORK STATE,
PAYING
7 PER CENT. IN GOLD,
ARE OFFERED AT PAR.

THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD, which will be 400 miles in its total length from New-York to Oswego, including the Auburn branch, has
NEARLY 200 MILES OF ROAD ALREADY COMPLETED AND IN PROFITABLE OPERATION
on the Northern section, extending southerly from the City of Oswego, and intersecting the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Sidney Plains. Work is being vigorously pushed on other portions of the line; and it is the expectation of the Company to have at least 100 miles more in operation before the close of the present season.

THE LOCAL BUSINESS
is already large, and the Company has just concluded a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for transporting the coal of that large and wealthy corporation to the northern sections of the State. This will add so largely to the business and profits of that section of the road, already controlling the local traffic of one of the most populous and fertile districts of the State, that its NET earnings, without the aid of through business, can hardly be less than 7 per cent. on its entire cost, which is 100 per cent. in excess of the interest on its bonds.

A STRONG POINT
in regard to these bonds, is the fact that the issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, and BEHIND THE BONDS IS
A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF NEARLY $7,000,000,
which affords ample guarantee of the financial strength of the Company.

THE BONDS.
They are issued in denominations of $1,000; may be either coupon or registered, at the option of the purchaser; bear seven per cent. gold interest, free of income tax, payable on the 1st of January and July in New-York City, and have twenty-five years to run to maturity.

The popularity of these bonds as a perfectly safe security, bearing the highest rate of interest authorised by the laws of New-York, payable in gold coin, free of Government tax, has kept the supply nearly exhausted; but the recent and early future completion of additional sections will for a time furnish a liberal supply, to which we respectfully invite the attention of investors, in the confident belief that no better security can be found on the market.

PRICE, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.
Governments and other current securities taken on exchange.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN
ON A COMPLETED TRUNK LINE.
THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY,

From Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., 205 miles in length, is completed and fully equipped with new and first-class Rolling Stock, and already EARNING NEARLY DOUBLE THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

The Company have leased the Peoria and Pekin Railroad on favorable terms, making the Western Terminus at Peoria, the second city in Illinois, where through connections are made to Omaha and the Pacific, saving over 65 miles travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road, Equipments and entire Property of the Company, and, BEING ON A COMPLETED ROAD WHICH PASSES THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED AND RICHEST PORTIONS OF THE WEST, with so many valuable connecting trunk lines East and West, NO SECURITY CAN BE MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE into Stock at par, which is a valuable option, as MANY OF THE WESTERN ROADS, LESS FAVORABLY LOCATED, ARE AT A HIGH PREMIUM.

Over seven-eighths of the loan has been marketed during the construction of the line. The balance we offer at 92½ AND INTEREST, giving investors the full benefit of the advantages of the completion of the road.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For maps and full particulars, apply to
TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

The Superiority of the Unrivaled
WEBER
PIANO-FORTE
Is conceded by all who have carefully compared it with others.
In the
NEW SCALE,
the manufacturer has succeeded in making the
MOST PERFECT PIANO-FORTE
possible, hence they are preferred by all the
GREAT ARTISTS OF THE DAY,
and recommended by all the
LEADING NEWSPAPERS.
Prices will be found as reasonable as consistent with thorough workmanship.
WARE-ROOMS
5TH-AV., CORNER 16TH-ST.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES.
PIANOS made to order to suit any style of FURNITURE.
PIANOS taken in exchange, sold on installments, rented, tuned and repaired.
Constantly in store, a large assortment of second-hand PIANOS of our own and other makers.
WARE-ROOMS,
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and 5th-av.

JOSIAS TAYLER & CO.,
NO. 751 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR SPLENDID STOCK OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
BELOW COST TO CLOSE THE RETAIL BRANCH.

A HINT.—AFTER LONG EXPERIENCE IN advertising our Organs, we consider the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, published by Orange Judd & Co. at No. 245 Broadway, the best advertising medium in the United States. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, COFFEES, Fish, Flour and Provisions.
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One price. Cash only. 260 Greenwich-st., New-York

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The best Suspenders ever worn.